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May 4, 1963 Washington, D. C. Vol. XXI, No.5 Twenty-five cents NEWSPAPER

"You were an original New Dealer" said LBJ

FOR SENATOR BYRD'S REPLY

SEE PAGE 67

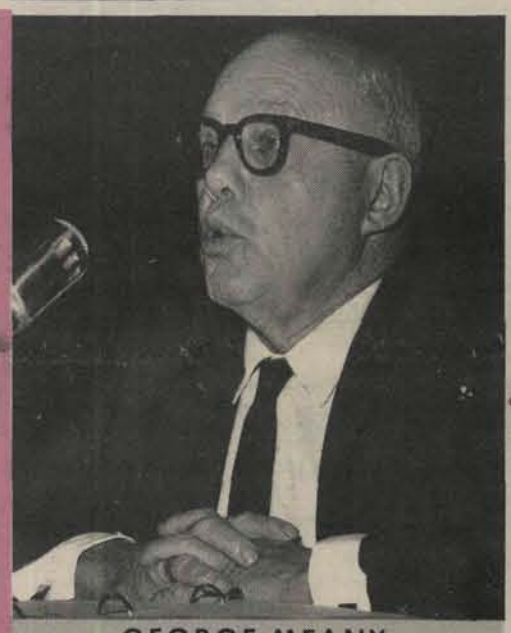
What Union Officials Actually Said

Quotes from Labor Leaders about their political plans.

Said COPE's Co-Director:

"These so-called labor leaders that differ with the movement will be uncovered. We plan to and we will, publicly and among the rank and file, brand them as traitors. That's what they are — traitors . . .

SEE PAGE 72



GEORGE MEANY

WALTER REUTHER

FREEDOM AT STAKE IN FREEMAN'S WHEAT VOTE

Farmers 'NO' in wheat vote can blow Freeman's plan out of the water

By RICHARD WILSON

SEE PAGE 75

ORVILLE FREEMAN

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THE RAT PACK AND THE NEW FRONTIER

The immature leading the immature

By JAMES L. WICK

The essence of the New Deal-New Frontier is that America's pioneer days are over. Self-reliance is obsolete. Progressive educationists proclaim that self-responsibility must no longer be idealized.

The American people are children and should be treated as such. Their guardians should be a superior caste —the intellectual elite—directing a vast bureaucracy.

Consistent with that thesis, the New Deal recognized the appeal of the film colony to its electoral following. Hollywood has made a fine art of the glamorization of personalities, some of whom have the emotional passions of adults and the self-control of infants.

Under Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House promotions featured film stars —photographers doing their bit.

Harry Truman cared little for film celebrities, but Democratic strategists insisted upon capitalizing on Hollywood's affinity for New Dealism.

The nonpolitical Eisenhower had to be coerced into allowing a few Republican members of the film colony to have a small role in the nominating convention spectacle.

Under Kennedy, Hollywood is back in politics, bigger and better than ever. The First Family's film front and favorite playmates—in and out of swimming pools—are Frank Sinatra's Rat Pack. The "Clan"—the nickname Sinatra prefers—consists of Peter Lawford, who married Kennedy's sister Patricia; Dean Martin; Sammy Davis Jr. and Joey Bishop. Others move in and out of the circle according to whether or not at the moment they are in Sinatra's good graces.

A chapter in Hedda Hopper's new book, *The Whole Truth and Nothing But*, is devoted to the Rat Pack's self-promotion of its actor-members. Says Miss Hopper: "What is wrong with the Clan and the Leader, as his gang have christened Frank, is the pull they

FRANK SINATRA, LEADER

both have over young actors who would give their back teeth to be IN. Membership dues include generally behaving like Mongols from the court of Genghis Khan."

Naming one of the newcomers seeking to advance himself by catering to the Rat Pack, the author says:

"He hadn't previously been any kind of drinker, but in Frank's crowd you drink. From the tenth floor of his hotel Steve had a ball tossing lighted firecrackers into Central Park. When the police ran him to earth, it took all of Frank's influence to keep him out of jail."

Lawford is characterized by Miss Hopper as "a celebrated party-goer from the day he arrived in Hollywood and an actor whose performances in some pictures would scarcely show up under a microscope."

In politics, says Hedda, "he [Sinatra] waged a busy-beaver campaign for Adlai Stevenson, just as he had worked for Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman, and, four years later, would slave for John F. Kennedy."

PETER LAWFORD, SAMMY DAVIS JR. AND FRANK SINATRA

Sinatra was chosen to sing the "Star-Spangled Banner" at the opening night of the 1960 Democratic convention.

When Sam Rayburn gavelled the meeting to order, there were only 400 persons in the 25,000-seat auditorium. Miss Hopper says Sinatra's Sicilian temper flamed when he was called upon to sing to a virtually empty hall—forgetting the real audience of 20 or 30 million people sitting before their television sets.

Sam Rayburn's attention was called to Sinatra's anger. Reports Miss Hopper: "He [Rayburn] went over to Frank as soon as he'd finished singing and put his hand on Sinatra's sleeve to apologize. Frank brushed him aside. 'Keep your arm off my suit,' he snapped, and stormed away.

"When Bill Davidson [newsman] wrote the story, Frank had his attorney, Martin Gang, file suit for $2,300,000. He was armed with a telegram from Rayburn asserting that the incident was undiluted imagination. All Davidson had was the word of Mitch Miller, who'd been close enough on the platform to overhear what had gone on there. There didn't seem to be any other witnesses.

"But on a visit to New York soon after, a Hollywood press agent who was close to Davidson bumped into a Madison Avenue advertising man whom he hadn't seen for years. The old friend happened to tell the press agent about a funny thing he'd seen on the platform at the Democratic convention, which he'd attended on agency business: He'd watched Sinatra giving Rayburn the brush-off. Needless to say, the suit was dropped."

So ends this lesson about "the immature leading the immature."

HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

Founded in 1944 by Frank C. Hanighen

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Let Your Editor Know

Newspaper editors are glad to know the preferences of their readers. Your recommendations and those of your friends may cause your editor to choose a conservative columnist rather than a liberal the next time he makes a change. The syndicated columnists whose writings appear in this week's issue are:

Fulton Lewis Jr.; Victor Riesel; Holmes Alexander; Allen-Scott Report; Victor Lasky; John Chamberlain; Walter Trohan

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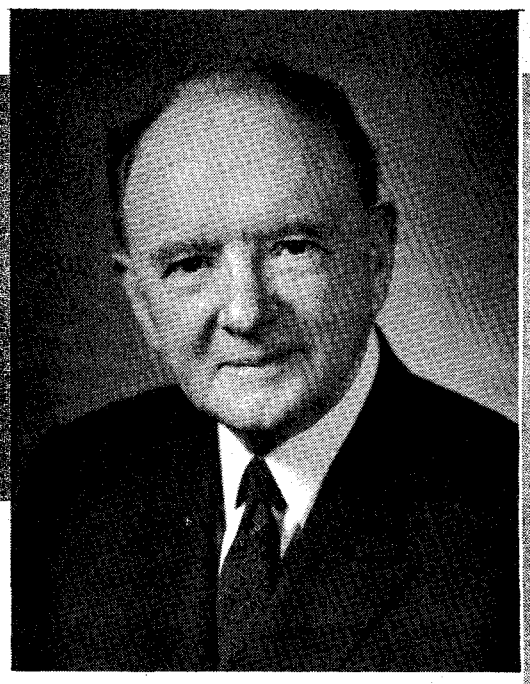
PROMISES OF 1932 NEVER KEPT -

says Senator Byrd



HARRY FLOOD BYRD (D-VA.)

A few passages from the 1932 NEW DEAL PLATFORM

"We advocate an immediate and drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus and eliminating extravagance, to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the Federal government."

"We favor maintaining the national credit by a balanced budget annually [and] a sound currency to be preserved at all hazards."

"[We stand for] the removal of government from all fields of private enterprise, except where necessary to develop public works and natural resources in the common interest."

Excerpts from Senator Harry F. Byrd's speech at the Readers Digest Testimonial Dinner given in his honor.

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D.-Va.), was honored for his 30 years in the Senate at a *Readers Digest* Award dinner held at the National Press Club in Washington.

Three former Presidents—Hoover, Truman and Eisenhower—sent telegrams of congratulations to the statesman Senator, as did President Kennedy.

The dinner audience read like a Who's Who of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives. Dinner speakers included Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Senate Republican Leader Everett Dirksen.

In his testimonial address, Vice President Johnson good-naturedly needled Senator Byrd: "You were an original New Dealer."

Accepting the *Readers Digest* Award, Senator Byrd agreed that he had been an ardent supporter of the original New Deal—adding:

"I am still enthusiastic about that platform, and to this day I am the most loyal of the original New Dealers in the Democratic party."

Here are excerpts from Senator Byrd's speech:

Mr. Lewis, I would ask you please to convey to Mr. DeWitt Wallace, Mrs. Lila Acheson Wallace, and all of the *Readers Digest* family, my deep respects, and try to tell them how much I appreciate this compliment you have paid me.

Please tell them simply that I thank them sincerely. And that, indeed, is an understatement. I say it that way only because I do not have words to describe the gratitude I feel.

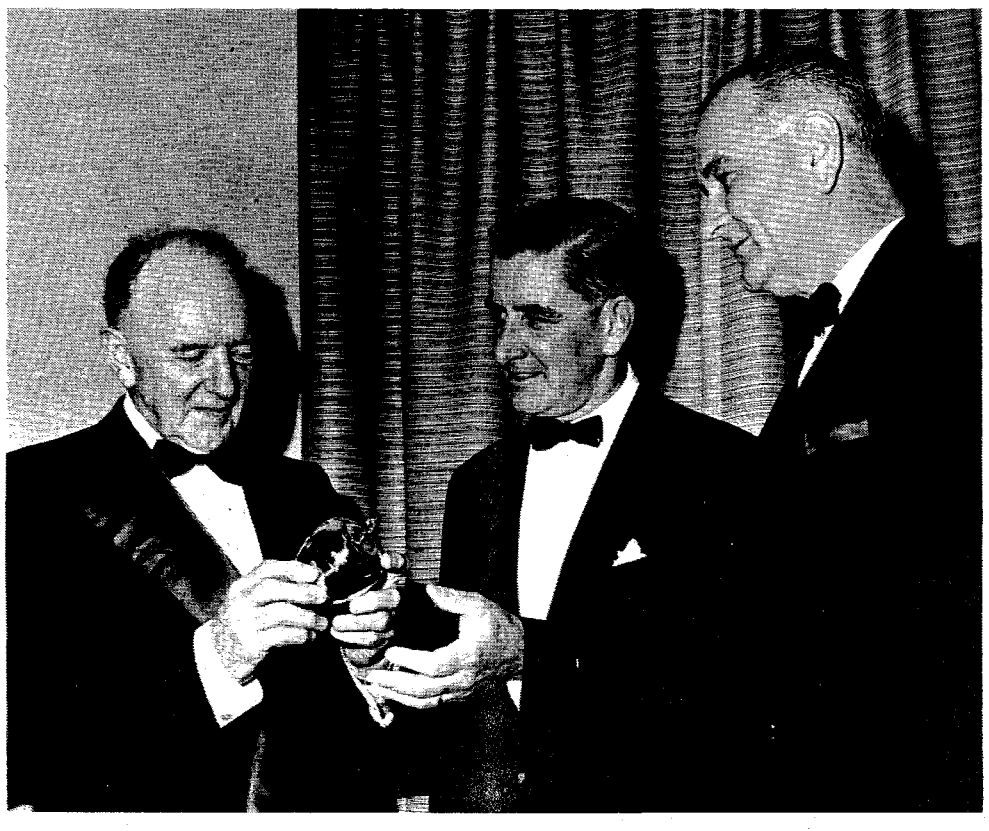
Let me recall March 4, 1933, when President Roosevelt and I took office. We Democrats in 1932 voted in the New Deal on a great platform which stirred my enthusiasm. I am still enthusiastic about that platform, and to this day I am the most loyal of the original New Dealers in the Democratic party.

The fact that I accepted chairmanship of the New Deal National Democratic Finance Committee to raise funds to pay the costs of the campaign is evidence of my enthusiasm for that original New Deal.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected on that platform.

So I stand here tonight as a veteran of the original New Deal. I have experienced combat fatigue at times; I have taken some shell shock; and I am a battle-scarred veteran from fighting for the promised New Deal. But somehow I have survived these 30 years. Tonight it is but natural that my thoughts go back over some events of my 30-year service.

My name was presented to the 1932 National Democratic Convention for President by the Virginia delegation. When the roll was called on the second ballot, I was given the privilege of casting the unanimous vote of the Virginia delegation for Roosevelt on his New Deal platform to cut federal expenditures 25 per cent.



Harry Flood Byrd, 76-year-old veteran US Senator, is shown receiving his award from Hobart Lewis, *Readers Digest* Executive Editor and Vice President. Looking on is Vice President Lyndon Johnson. The testimonial dinner, attended by more than 300, marked Byrd's 30 years of service in the Senate.

In his campaign, Mr. Roosevelt called President Hoover a spendthrift. Federal expenditures then were $6.4 billion.

President Roosevelt kept his campaign pledge for economy for six months, and then suddenly he advocated repeal of all spending retrenchment laws. Then the nation was started on an orgy of deficit spending which has lasted until this day.

I can still say I am the last of the old New Dealers. Roosevelt changed, but I did not.

I well recall an incident when President Roosevelt sent for me to come to the White House. He greeted me cordially. He said: "Harry, your mother and my mother were two of the grandest persons who ever lived. We should have a reunion of the Byrds and the Roosevelts." I replied: "Mr. President, my mother and the Byrds would be delighted to attend whenever you name the day."

I had been appointed chairman of a Committee for Reorganization of the Federal Government. The President then said: "Harry, here is a little bill I would like you to introduce." I said: "Mr. President, I would like to look it over, and if I can sponsor it, I certainly will." He looked me right in the eyes and said: "Harry, take it or leave it," and I said, "Mr. President, on that basis, I will have to leave it," and he took the bill back.

I heard nothing more about the reunion.

The bill was later introduced, and it would have given Roosevelt the power to control, among other departments, the semi-judicial agencies, such as the Interstate Commerce Commission—under which the President could fix freight rates, passenger rates —and other such agencies; but the bill as he proposed it was defeated.

My first serious break with Roosevelt occurred when he proposed to pack the Supreme Court. We then had a Supreme Court that knew the law and stuck by it, and laws Roosevelt advocated had been declared unconstitutional. He wanted to pack it so as to place on the Court those friendly to the laws he recommended.

He then took away from me appointments usually given to Senators of the same party and announced that Governor James Price of Virginia would distribute the patronage.

Jobs were then scarce, and this did not hurt me. Many were unemployed and were seeking federal jobs. When applications were made to me, I referred them to Governor Price. So many called upon the governor that he built a tunnel between the mansion at Richmond and the state capitol, so he could avoid the office-seekers. The President urged Governor Price to oppose me in the next election, but he did not run.

Last spring, I was called to the White House in an effort to resolve differences on certain sections of the omnibus tax bill. That conference with President Kennedy lasted for nearly an hour, and when I left he ushered me out to the anteroom and said with a grin: "Senator Byrd and I have agreed on everything."

The facts were that he had not changed me, and I had not changed him.

As our service together continues, I hope our relations will remain cordial.

> The Senate of the United States is a great institution. It is the only legislative body in the world wherein a member can speak on any subject he or she desires. The bill pending may relate to foreign affairs, and the senator's speech may relate to peanuts—which, incidentally, is a very important product of my state of Virginia—but the senator can hold the floor as long as his or her breath can hold out.

We senators differ sharply in debate; and this is as it should be, because, by reason of the full discussion of these differences, better legislation results.

On my 30-year anniversary on March 4, I was touched when some senators with whom I have had differences, with deep convictions on both sides, had some kind words to say about me.

I have served with hundreds of senators in my 30 years, and many senators I thought were in error because they did not vote as I did—and they, no doubt, had the same feeling about me. But I have never known a senator to commit what I consider to be a dishonest act.

So may the Senate always be the greatest deliberative body in the world; may its members continue to differ sharply on issues, without sacrifice of the amenities of civilized discourse.

I have often said the best part of being in the Senate is the friends you make and close association with those who are making history.

No one could be more pleased than I have been by this delightful occasion with the Reader's Digest, and with so many others whom I am privileged to call friends.

It will stand out in my memory as long as I live.

I thank you.

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 78.)

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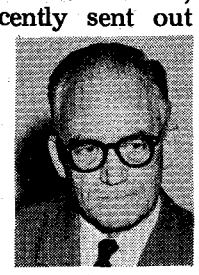
CAPITOL CAMERA

• *JFK will be on the spot, if and when the steel union starts negotiations for wage raises. In the case of the companies, the President denounced across-the-board steel price increases; industry complied. But, in the case of the union, its very nature requires across-the-board wage hikes; it has a monopoly* per se *on steel workers. Will the President even verbally pressure this monopoly to "restrain" itself?*

• The Citizens Committee of California, a pro-Goldwater group, recently sent out 5,000 postcards at random to Republicans and Democrats on voter registration lists. Of 1,500 returns, 35 per cent put Goldwater first, 25 per cent were for JFK, 17 per cent for Rockefeller, 11 per cent for Romney, others scattered. The poll also showed that if Goldwater does not enter the GOP primary, former Senator William F. Knowland will be the choice to head a "favorite son" delegation to the GOP convention.



GOLDWATER

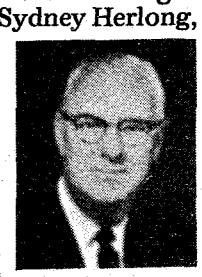
• *Two big scalps are hanging up very visibly on the rafters of the Capitol as the result of an enlightened barrage of debunking in the press and an intensive letter-writing campaign from constituents to their congressmen. The victims are : (1) the 5 per cent floor under itemized deductions (one of Kennedy's major tax "reforms"), and (2) repeal of the $50 exclusion and 4-per-cent tax credit on dividend income—two more of JFK's principal demands. Without exception, all observers say these measures are completely dead this year; the House Ways and Means Committee won't even take them up.*

• James McD. Mitchell, City Manager of Newburgh, New York, won a stunning victory last week when a New York City jury acquitted him of a charge of demanding a bribe of $20,000 to recommend a zoning change. Mitchell had earlier become a nationwide target of attacks by liberals when he insisted that relief payments in his small city be limited to the genuinely needy. Friends claimed the attempt by New York City authorities (not noted for clean and efficient government) to convict him on the charge was a "frame-up" to discredit his good-government crusade. That a "Big Town jury" should acquit him is strong evidence he was entirely innocent.

MITCHELL

• *Goldwater's "southern strategy" is paying off—this time in Texas. In the liberal-labor stronghold of Corpus Christi, 31-year-old geologist Charles S. Scoggins (classified as a Goldwater-Tower Republican) has ousted an ultra-liberal who had previously held the office for five terms, to become the eighth GOP member of the Texas Legislature. He's the first GOP legislator from this district since Reconstruction. Scoggins concentrated his campaign attacks on New Frontier policies—including Medicare—rather than on local issues.*

• Chances of the President's medicare legislation dim. Representative A. Sydney Herlong, Jr., Democrat and, significantly, from Florida—haven for "senior citizen voters"—reportedly for medicare a year ago, is now against it. Even more important, Herlong is on the Ways and Means Committee and his vote could swing the Committee—presently closely divided on the issue—against it.



HERLONG

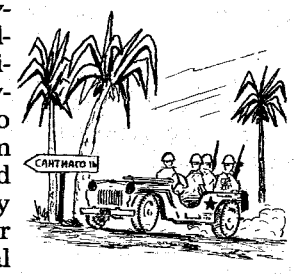
This Week in Washington

Caribbean Cyclone

In an almost meteorological pattern, the hot air pumped out of Washington's Great White Buildings in the form of managed news seems about to collide with the mass of cool, indeed politically frigid, air arising from the grass roots and from those segments of the press and both parties that give voice to the people's concern.

While mixed liberally with disillusion over Laos, most of the critical emanations deal with Kennedy's do-nothing-except-protect-Castro policy on Cuba. For example:

(1) No less an imposing military authority than Hanson W. Baldwin, chief U.S. defense analyst for the New York *Times,* has written that intelligence reports indicate there "may be 30,000 to 40,000 Russian military personnel" in Cuba. This is more than double the lowest figure—12,000—put out by government sources. Says Baldwin: "Though many intelligence experts and some government officials say they do not know how many Russian troops are in Cuba, one said he would bet a year's pay that the number was closer to 30,000" than any official government estimate. Moreover, says the *Times'* military expert, "there appears to be a consensus . . . that the Russians are rotating troops, rather than withdrawing them." In saying that, Baldwin upholds the claim recently made by Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.), whose information has been pinpoint accurate regarding the Cuban situation.



(2) Ruby Hart Phillips, the New York *Times'* foremost expert on Cuba (she has reported on the country for over 20 years), recently let loose another bombshell regarding those missiles Khrushchev stuffed into Cuba. Mrs. Phillips, now based in Miami, told the Overseas Press Club in New York City that there are still intermediate-range (600-700 miles) nuclear missiles hidden in Cuban caves. She, too, says the Russians are only rotating troops—not withdrawing them as the President has led the American people to believe.

(3) Last week in Washington, at the annual convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, there came as near a confrontation of views as possible: JFK one day, Richard Nixon the next. The verdict was summarized by one great newspaper publisher in this fashion: "Jack got a rousing, warm welcome when he started his speech to the editors; by the time he finished, especially after answering questions, it was as if he had thrown cold water on them. In contrast, Dick Nixon started with a tepid audience (natural in view of his outburst against the press last winter); but after building up a case for getting JFK moving in a real policy to get the Reds out of Cuba, Nixon had his audience of editors enthusiastically applauding him at the end."

This contrast was not lost on the White House, which pondered it against a background of almost unanimous reports by congressmen returning to Washington after the recess that the grass roots wants the Administration to get the Reds out of Cuba—the No.1 demand by the folks at home.

Hence—undoubtedly after some agonizing re-thinking—the Washington *Post,* long a militant supporter of JFK's do-nothing-about-Cuba policy, executed a literally dizzying somersault on April 23. In an editorial bearing, of all things, the bellicose title "Remember the Maine," the *Post* demanded the Administration reverse its Cuban policy.

The paper declared that there emerges today a "consensus on Cuban policy" in this country, namely, that Red Cuba "is a threat to the safety and survival of the U.S." and of the Western hemisphere countries. The *Post* warned that "sooner or later an Administration that denounced" this consensus would "be followed by an alternative government committed to it."

It added: "It is very plain that, throughout this country, the conviction that the Nation is in peril is hardening to a point where no threats and no fears may be sufficient to inhibit the demand for action against the forces that occupy Cuba . . . This sense of jeopardy is beginning to pervade the whole body politic . . . Every day that passes without the termination of the Soviet occupation of Cuba increases the certainty and multiplies the likelihood that another Maine disaster will put the spark to the combustible materials in the Caribbean."

After publication of the above, observers asked: Will there be a cyclone, and what form will it take? Or will there again be an indecisive confrontation like last October's? Or will the Administration fabricate some new stalling formula?

Conservatives on Capitol Hill express hope that their campaign against the Kennedy foreign policy as "soft on communism" may now be bearing fruit. Democrats like Senators Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.), Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.) did their part; so did James A. Farley. Republicans—led by National Chairman William E. Miller and Senators Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) and Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)—stuck to their guns. Together, they provided the constructive opposition which now forces the Administration to consider some action on Cuba.

Vatican to Join U.N.?

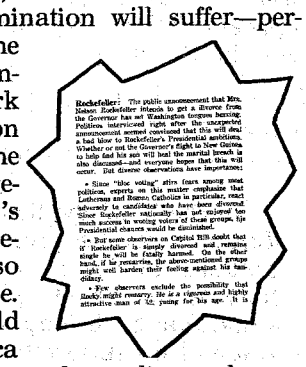
From Rome Constantine Brown reports in the Washington Evening Star *that the Vatican may soon join the United Nations. This comes on the heels of the "Peace on Earth" encyclical of Pope John. The* Star *writer adds that Italian opinion appears split on the controversial encyclical.*

Rockefeller

Last week, distaff got mixed up with politics to the detriment of Governor Nelson Rockefeller's chances of running for President in 1964.

A week ago, Mrs. James S. Murphy, a Philadelphia socialite, divorced her doctor husband in Idaho. For over a year—ever since the Governor's divorce from his wife—gossip columnists have linked Rocky's name with that of Mrs. Murphy. Some even predicted the eventual marriage of the two. Now, many news reporters believe this highly likely.

If it should come about, the Governor's chances of obtaining the GOP nomination will suffer—perhaps irreparably. Such is the view of Republican pros, including some in New York State. *Human Events,* on December 1, 1961, at the time of Rockefeller's divorce, reported doubts that Rocky's political future would be destroyed by the divorce, so long as he remained single. But, we noted, if he should remarry, groups in America who traditionally react adversely to divorced candidates would harden considerably toward a man twice married; "the Bible Belt and Roman Catholics might well dim the Governor's chances."



Rockefeller: The public announcement that Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller intends to get a divorce from the Governor has set Washington tongues banging. Politicos interviewed right after the unexpected announcement seemed convinced that this will deal a bad blow to Rockefeller's Presidential ambitions. Whether or not the Governor's fight to keep his wife to help find his son will heal the marital breach is also discussed—and everyone hopes that this will occur. But diverse observations have importance:

• Since "blue voting" stirs fears among most politicos, experts on this matter emphasize that Lutherans and Roman Catholics in particular, react adversely to candidates who have been divorced. Since Rockefeller actually has not enjoyed too much success in wooing voters of these groups, his Presidential chances would be diminished.

• But some observers on Capitol Hill doubt that if Rockefeller is merely divorced and remains single he will be fatally harmed. On the other hand, if he remarries, the above-mentioned groups might well harden their feeling against his candidacy.

• Few observers exclude the possibility that Rocky might remarry. He is a vigorous and highly attractive man of 53, young for his age. It is a

This new development comes on top of a downgrading of Rockefeller's eligibility for nomination on the grounds that "he can't win"—principally because of his unacceptability in the South and border states. Already, some pros in the Empire State suggest he should look to '68 rather than '64—"to let the dust settle." Be that as it may.

In the Nation's Capital, many Republicans are heard to remark that Rocky is now finished as a possible nominee next year, and it is noticeable that not only these but others believe Goldwater is the most likely GOP standard-bearer. In the Republican cloakrooms, spot guesses are numerous that "it's Barry in '64."

More cautious pros warn that this unexpected Rockefeller development presents a danger to Goldwater "because he'll be out in front too soon." Certainly the liberal Eastern financial, social and political set—as in the past—would work to build up a so-called "moderate" candidate for the nomination, and veteran balloon-releasers such as James Reston of the New York *Times* would try to mount another publicity blitz.

But for whom? So far, no one can make a guess.

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Hoffa Strike Affects *Human Events*

STOP PRESS! A suddenly-called Teamster strike prevented the printing of this week's *Human Events* by Ware Brothers in Philadelphia where previous issues in the new format have been printed. Teamster delivery drivers will not cross picket lines and nonunion drivers risk harm to themselves and their families. Therefore, other printing arrangements had to be made overnight.

The Teamsters won an NLRB election in Ware's bindery division last February by only five votes. The union insists upon a closed shop as a means of compelling the anti-Teamster minority to subject themselves to Teamster discipline. The second demand of the Teamsters was for payment for four hours overtime in case one hour's overtime must be added to the regular time. Another demand would prohibit subcontracting, a provision impossible for a printing company which must meet deadlines, yet cannot maintain standby employes without losing customers to competitive printing areas.

The pressmen at Ware Brothers are members of the AFL's Amalgamated Lithographers Union. They are crossing the Teamster picket lines, many of them openly expressing their hostility to the Teamster strike. And we hope our printing can very soon resume at Ware Brothers. Meanwhile, we trust readers will excuse any imperfections in this issue.

Managed News

Some new light has been thrown on the system of managed news by which the White House has directed and colored information to the public—the system which Arthur Krock, veteran columnist of the New York *Times*, said (in the March *Fortune*) "has been enforced more cynically and boldly than by any previous administration in a period when the U.S. was not in a war."

Krock and other critics have covered many facets of the news management policy, but the latest information concerns specifically the televised press conferences of the President. Much private discussion of this angle has revolved around whether or not the President favors certain correspondents in choosing questioners. Many newsmen critical of JFK's policies complain the President does not recognize them when they signal to put their questions and claim, therefore, that the press conferences are rigged affairs designed to polish the Kennedy image.

Hence, Carl DeBloom, chief of the Washington bureau of the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, exploded a bombshell when he reported to his paper on Sunday, April 14, that "a part-time correspondent who is frequently recognized by President Kennedy during his press conferences is also a $60-a-day consultant on the federal payroll, it was learned. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration confirmed that Lillian Levy, seen many times asking questions at conferences, is a $60-a-day consultant. The black-haired correspondent's questions until recently concerned the field of science and space. She was formerly with Science Service, a science news service. Presently she is working part time for the *National Jewish Post and Opinion*. In addition to attending most press conferences she is frequently seen at White House news briefings." Now, it appears, Miss Levy asks questions about welfare and the Middle East.

Mr. DeBloom points out, "Special credentials are necessary to cover the White House as well as attend the press conferences and ask questions."

A check of the listings in the *Congressional Directory* for the press, periodical and radio-TV galleries of Congress does not reveal that this lady is accredited to any of them. It is understood that to belong to the White House Correspondents Association, a reporter must be accredited to one of them, and only members of the Association may attend Presidential press conferences.

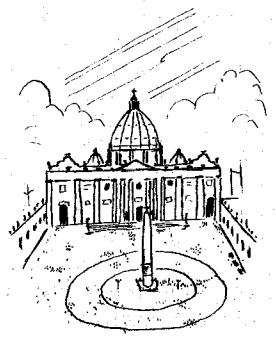
Mr. DeBloom's story has increased discussion of the way the Presidential press conferences are organized and conducted. A number of journalists are now asking why the White House Correspondents Association does not see that its rules and regulations are enforced as rigorously as those of the committee running the congressional press galleries. An inquiry into this matter might throw much more light on the role of the Presidential TV press conferences in the system of "managed news".

GOP Hopes in North Carolina

Republicans may very well elect a governor of North Carolina next year—which would be the first in 62 years. This is no mere ebullient boast of GOP enthusiasts; checking by Human Events *in the Tar Heel State shows that pros of both parties deem this outcome quite possible. It is noted that the GOP rise in this state has been phenomenal; 25 Republicans are now in the state legislature.*

Nixon on the Encyclical

Former Vice President Richard Nixon had much to say at the American Society of Newspaper Editors convention in Washington, but one aspect of his remarks went largely unnoticed by the press. That was his handling of a hot potato thrown his way by one of the reporters.



"Are not your views about victory over communism," asked one reporter, "inconsistent with Pope John's encyclical . . . ?"

Nixon immediately replied that Pope John directed his encyclical only to men of "'good will,' and to all men of good will he very properly suggested that we should find ways and means to settle differences without war."

But Premier Khrushchev and Chairman Mao are not men of good will, Nixon pointed out. "It is impossible for a believing Communist to be for peace as we understand it."

He then added: "You are going to get peace with communism only through strength, only through a course such as I have suggested—which will convince them that they are not going to win the world but that we are going to do what is necessary to win victory."

Atomic Test Ban

As the British and American ambassadors in Moscow met with Soviet Premier Khrushchev to discuss an atomic test ban last week, dire warnings against JFK's concession course on this issue still echoed in the Nation's Capital. Less than one week previously, high-ranking members of the Senate-House Atomic Energy Committee had charged that the New Frontier's frantic efforts to reach a test ban with the Soviet Union could imperil our nuclear superiority over the Soviets.

Representative Chet Holifield (D.-Calif.), chairman of the highly influential joint committee, criticized the Administration for lowering the number of on-site inspections. "Each successive lowering of the demand for on-site inspections," said Holifield, "increases the risk of cheating during the term of an agreement. Yet the United States has continued to respond with further concessions . . . "

Meanwhile, House Republicans—under a special GOP committee headed by Craig Hosmer (Calif.), who is also a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee—have flooded the Congress with speeches pointing out the dangers of America's proposed terms for a test-ban treaty.

Hosmer, himself, stated: "These proposals contain the seeds of a potential nuclear Pearl Harbor. They amount to blueprints for a U. S. suicide weapon."

The Californian went on to point out that the Atomic Energy Commission's Director of Military Applications, Army Major General A. W. Betts, testified in House hearings recently that the Soviets could set off nuclear devices under the terms of the present U. S.-proposed treaty without being discovered. Such tests, according to Hosmer, would allow the Soviets to perfect the entire spectrum of nuclear weapons of military interest "except very large-yield, super H-bombs which the Soviets already have anyway . . . "

NOT MERELY GOSSIP

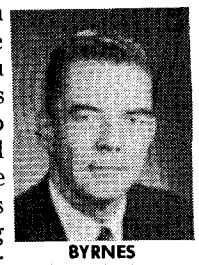
• *The intricacies of the European economic situation apparently baffle some congressional wives, if not their husbands. In Paris, recently, the beautiful help-mate of one Capitol Hill lawmaker was found pouring over the maps in her tourist guidebook. She said: "I've visited the Flea Market. Now I'm trying to find where the Common Market is located."*

• The conservative movement sweeping through the mountain state of Wyoming has duly alarmed ultra-liberal Senator Gale McGee, up for re-election next year. Wyoming's Legislature has set a feverish right-wing pace by voting to: (1) abolish the federal income tax; (2) establish a right-to-work law; (3) get the U. S. out of the United Nations, and (4) adopt an amendment to override Supreme Court decisions.

MC GEE

• *Steel price rises are not regarded as inflationary. Last year's abortive rise would have added only $6.83 to the price of a compact car, only three cents to an electric toaster, etc. It is believed such steel price hikes will be absorbed by manufacturers. It is pointed out that a hammer retailing for $4.49 contains less than 15 cents worth of steel and all the steel in a $1.09 screw driver costs less than five cents.*

• If you're confused about the various "corps" and just what they're supposed to do, Representative John Byrnes (R.-Wis.) suggests the following may straighten you out: The Peace Corps recruits Americans and sends them to live among the underdeveloped *abroad;* the National Service Corps will recruit Americans and send them to live among the underdeveloped in *America;* the Youth Conservation Corps will recruit undeveloped Americans and send them to live among the *trees;* the Home Town Youth Corps will help members of the other corps with *packing* and *unpacking* for all those trips.



BYRNES

• *Capital conservatives note the supreme irony in JFK's listing as one of his favorite books Samuel Flagg Bemis' biography of John Quincy Adams, the sixth President of the United States. Adams was also Secretary of State under President James Monroe and played a major role in drafting the Monroe Doctrine, which proclaimed that the U.S. would oppose any foreign domination of countries in the Western Hemisphere.*

• Some statistics and guestimates exchanged at the press table during the ASNE (editors) convention illustrated the magnitude of Nixon's "win" over Kennedy in their speeches. One reporter, usually an admirer of JFK's, wrote that Nixon had only "half the audience" but four times the applause of the President. Reporters insisted that seven times the editors stopped Nixon's speech—calling for tough action on Cuba—to indicate strong approval.

NIXON

• *A testimonial dinner to former Governor Charles Edison, prominent in conservative organizations, will be held at the Hotel Plaza in New York City on May 2. Admiral Ben Moreell acts as Chairman of the Charles Edison Dinner Committee, Suite 905, 79 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.; Former President Herbert Hoover is Honorary Chairman. Regular reservations: $17.50.*

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ANNA AND THE KING OF MOROCCO

By PAUL HARVEY

Anna, my favorite, you who work nights to tidy the offices in the building where I work days, have you heard the one about the King of Morocco?

Well, it seems the King of Morocco decided to go to New York on a visit, and . . .

I'll tell you the rest of that story in a minute. It's a dandy. A real knee-slapper.

First, Anna, you understand, don't you, that the King is on your payroll? You have sent Morocco 353 million dollars in "economic aid" so that Hassan The Second could afford to live like a King.

How much additional he received in so-called "military aid" is "classified." You are not supposed to know about that. The information is withheld, like the 20 per cent that's withheld from your salary in order to pay for these things.

Anyway, the King of Morocco visited New York City early this month [April] to pick up a few fringe benefits.

He headed first for the automobile showroom where General Motors had eighteen different models on display. From the compact to the Cadillac, they were all there.

He said, "I'll take 'em."

He ordered an assortment. Including five of the Cadillacs.

The General Motors salesman, George Brown, said, "He's a very decisive man. He knows just what he wants."

This is true.

And you'll be interested, Anna, my pleasant-mannered charwoman, in another stop on the King's shopping trip.

KING OF MOROCCO

On this next stop he, with a wave of his wand, ordered more blankets, towels, sheets, mats, robes, pillow cases and bedspreads than any American household would purchase in a lifetime.

He said, "Send the bill to Anna."

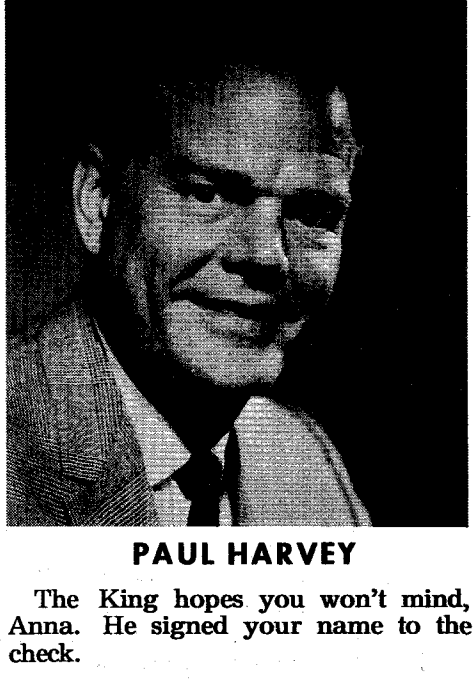
I'll take that back, Anna. He did not say it just that way. He said his "Foreign Office" would pay. But since you upkeep his foreign office with your taxes, the bill eventually will come to you.

And your children.

And their children.

But that's not all. The King of Morocco gave a little dinner party at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, and it included lobster, pheasant, duck, chicken liver, roast beef, tongue and ham.

The check for this one dinner amounted to $30,000.



PAUL HARVEY

The King hopes you won't mind, Anna. He signed your name to the check.

But at least he spent your money in your country this time.

Unfortunately, when the world's bush-league royalty plays the game tables and the race tracks on the Rivera, they send those bills to you, too.

I thought you might want to send a copy of this column to your congressman while he is trying to decide how much more of your money should be added to the hundred billion dollars in "foreign aid" which you have paid . . .

Much of it to satisfy the lavish tastes of pipsqueak potentates like the King of Morocco.

(Copyright, 1963, General Features Corp.)

ADMIRAL BEN MOREELL, USN, (RET.)
THE KEYNOTE SPEAKER

MOBILIZE TO WIN IN '64

SIXTH

HUMAN EVENTS POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE

AND

HOMECOMING FOR CONSERVATIVES OF ALL AGES

JULY 11, 12, 13, 1963—STATLER HILTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Conference will bring together Conservative leaders, young and old, from all parts of America, dedicated to strengthening freedom in America.

Nearly two dozen speakers, panelists and resource people will provide the information, know-how, and inspiration needed by America's leadership to mobilize for a Conservative Victory in 1964.

There will be special events featuring young people.

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Send your advance Registration NOW—Bring a Friend!

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HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

Please make the following registrations and keep me posted as plans develop:

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Bill me after Conference (all fees will be returned in full if you cannot attend, regardless of reason)

NAME _____ Friday preference Fish ☐
ADDRESS _____ Meat ☐
CITY _____ ZONE ___ STATE _____

Circle Number of Conferences attended 0 1 2 3 4 5

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, July 12-13, Special Get-Together for Conservatives of All Ages 4-6 p.m. Thursday, July 11. Special rate of $45 for YAF, ISI and students. Additional members of immediate family (wives, daughters, sons) and for teachers, clergymen, $45.

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SPECIAL ROOM RATES—HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL, Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. All rooms and facilities air-conditioned. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special HUMAN EVENTS CONFERENCE rates.

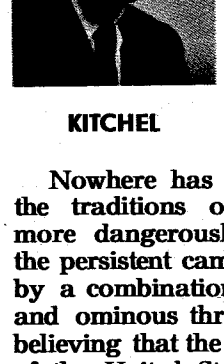
New Book on the Connally Amendment

By SENATOR BARRY GOLDWATER

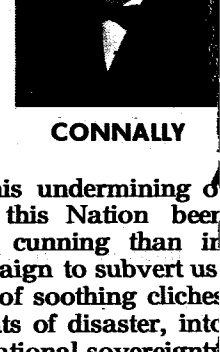
Too Grave a Risk, the Connally Amendment Issue byDenison Kitchel (William Morrow, New York, $3.75) is a book of alarming implications. It is also a cry for renewed vigilance on the part of all Americans.

I read it in manuscript form without putting it down. I believe that many others will do likewise, for here for the first time is a compact and highly readable presentation of the great Connally Amendment issue in terms that all can understand.

Senator Connally's task was no an easy one. The opposition was great and pervading—just as it is today. . . . In seeking the right for hi country Senator Connally knew tha there was no sure place to turn bu to the fundamental truths of human experience as reflected in the history of men and of nations. He was faced as with ever increasing intensity we are today, by influential forces i our society which seek to destroy ou devotion to these proved sources o wisdom. . . .



KITCHEL



CONNALLY

Nowhere has this undermining o the traditions of this Nation beer more dangerously cunning than in the persistent campaign to subvert us by a combination of soothing cliches and ominous threats of disaster, into believing that the national sovereignty of the United States must be subor dinated to world government and tha the necessary first step requires ou complete submission to the jurisdic tion of the World Court.

To concerned Americans, Mr Kitchel gives the results of his long and thorough research of this grave issue. He forces this insidious move ment to collide head on with the hard true facts of national existence.

In my opinion he has achieved his purpose brilliantly. With com plete objectivity he examines the shib boleths which are so uncritically ac cepted as justification for repeal o the Connally Amendment and ruth lessly refutes them by exposing thei utter hollowness. He demonstrates that, contrary to repeated assertions the United States is already furthe committed to the World Court than any other major power; that two thirds of the members of the Unite Nations have refused to accept th jurisdiction of the World Court in any form; that of the 15 judges on th court six are from such non-accept ing nations; that neither Soviet Rus sia nor any of its satellites has joine the court except to the extent of fur nishing Communist judges; that Eng land, France, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India reserve the righ to terminate their submission to th court at a moment's notice, whereas the United States can terminate only after six-months' notice. . . .

At a time when powerful forces ar seeking to displace tradition, history and reality, Mr. Kitchel sounds an urgent call for a return to patrioti sanity. That call is most timely. pray that it will be heeded.

(Excerpted from Senator Goldwater's forewor to book.)

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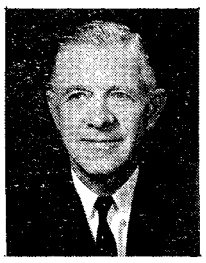
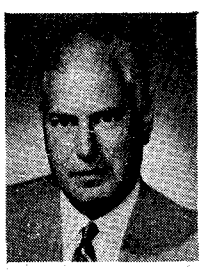
FROM OUR READERS



Representative **DON L. SHORT** (R.-N. D.). "I like the new format and I believe it will be an improvement. Keep up your work of providing people with the facts on current issues and important matters that do not make the headlines."

HUBBARD S. RUSSELL, Maricopa, Calif. "As one of the original 127 subscribers to *Human Events,* I had acquired a special pride in receiving each week the *Human Events* envelope containing the neat little package of important news, but I realize that the time has arrived for the conversion into an expanded form. I intend to make up a list for subscriptions very shortly."



RICHARD H. AMBERG, Publisher, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.* "Congratulations on your expanded and improved *Human Events.* The new format will give you opportunities for even greater service to our country."

TAD R. SMITH, El Paso, Tex. "The new issue is tremendous. The new format sacrifices none of the quality and hard-hitting, action motivation of the old newsletter, yet, in my opinion, it is more readable and should be well accepted on the newsstands across America."

RAY HENLE, Editor in Chief, "Three-Star Extra", Washington, D. C. "The new format of *Human Events* is striking. You have done a notable job to bring your excellent report into an attractive newspaper format. I know it will serve to further increase your circulation among Americans who want authoritative information on the conservative movement."

R. J. NEEDLES, M. D., St. Petersburg, Fla. "I cannot think of any publication, anywhere, which compresses more news and more forthright comment in a similar restricted space. For this you are due the thanks of every American. Add my name to the list of charter subscribers, the new subscription to be added to my present one. It will show my grandchildren that I did not agree with those who presently dissect the body of our Republic, thinking thus to discover what made us great as they proceed to our ruin."

Representative **GLENARD P. LIPSCOMB** (R.-Calif.) "You and your associates are to be congratulated on the introduction of the attractive new format, and for the many special features now included. An enlarged *Human Events* should provide you with better opportunity to continue your fine work in reporting on events of interest and to articulate the cause of conservatism."

HUGHSTON M. MCBAIN, Chicago, Illinois. "Heartiest congratulations to you and your associates on the new expanded *Human Events.* I think the change is a tremendous improvement. I am delighted with it and I am sure all of your subscribers must share my enthusiasm."

Senator **CARL T. CURTIS** (R.-Neb.) "I think your new expanded *Human Events* is wonderful. It certainly serves a much-needed purpose. Futhermore, I think you are on the beam with the thinking of the vast majority of the people in all fifty states."

HAROLD BLACKER, President, H. Blacker Printing Inks, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. "This new expanded *Human Events* will be most acceptable to your subscribers and should be an excellent medium for advertisers wishing to reach a conservative group. This conservative group will certainly grow as the 'boys' in Washington continue to mess things up."

P. A. TERRY, Director, Dept. of Education, Copley Newspapers, San Diego, Calif. "Believe me, the new format is the most functional presentation of conservative news that I know of. The most inviting feature of your new format is that you have taken into consideration the man on the go, with easy-to-read capsules of the news from Washington and across the nation. This great voice of truth could very well be the strength and guiding light for every clear-thinking American."

PAUL JONES, Editorial Columnist, Philadelphia *Bulletin.* "I like the new format of *Human Events,* with its eye-catching cover, clear, clean presswork and convenient arrangement of sections. The new lower price will help to spread the good word, which is as it should be. Best of all—and this is most important—*Human Events* continues to supply news ignored in other places, within the framework of the sound conservative principles which I have seen in your mailings for nearly 20 years."

THOMAS L. PHILLIPS, State Chairman, New Hampshire Young Americans for Freedom, Hanover, N. H. "Our organization wishes you the best success with your new format and we would like to compliment you on both the improved coverage and the decreased subscription price."

B. H. SUMNER, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Spindale Mills, Inc., Spindale, N. C. "I feel that the new format of *Human Events* would lend itself to easier reading as well as keeping up with the entire issue. I always found that I would end up not having read two or three of the enclosures each week. I trust that the change will work well for you and that you will find the advertising will more than make up for the reduced cost of a subscription."

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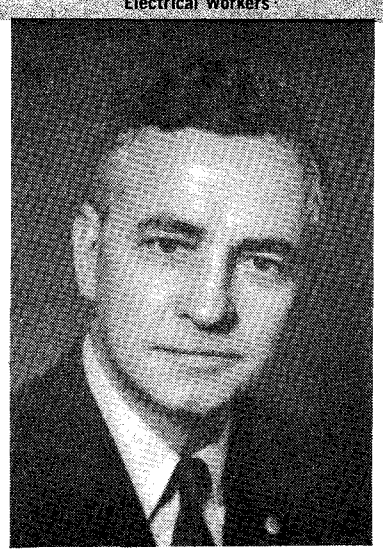
GEORGE MEANY
President, AFL-CIO

WALTER REUTHER
Vice President, AFL-CIO, and President, United Automobile Workers

DAVID McDONALD
President, United Steel Workers of America



JAMES CAREY
President, International Union of Electrical Workers

JAMES HOFFA
President, International Brotherhood of Teamsters

WHAT UNION OFFIC

A SIMULATED RO

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 78.)

GARDINER:

"Politics is a challenging business, its your business, its everybody's business.

For years labor unions have made it their business and, increasingly, the managements of the nation's corporate enterprises—big companies and little companies alike—are taking up the challenge. Now I'll be back in a moment to bring you an imaginary panel discussion with George Meany, Walter Reuther, and other leading labor union officials, and let you hear for yourselves how they feel and think about the matter, after a word from our announcer."

ANNOUNCER:

"*Human Events* — Your Weekly Report from Washington, is presenting in this simulated broadcast an imaginary round table discussion with a great array of labor union talent, so that you may know what the heads of labor have said about this all important subject of politics. Acting as Moderator is Don Gardiner, a well known news commentator and radio and television personality. Now, Mr. Gardiner."

GARDINER:

"Now visualize, if you will, a large round table with eleven prominent labor union officials seated around it to my left and to my right. Now that you get the picture, let me introduce you to this group.

"First, on my left, George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO. To the left of Mr. Meany, Walter Reuther, Vice President of the AFL-CIO and President of the United Automobile Workers. Next, David McDonald, President of the United Steelworkers of America, then James Carey, President of the International Union of Electrical Workers, James Hoffa, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

"Now they're just some of those whose words I want you to hear but to get a little participation started, I'm going to ask the others to introduce themselves. Supposin' you start, Harry."

BRIDGES:

"I'm Harry Bridges, President of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union."

HELSTEIN:

"Ralph Helstein, President of the United Packing House Workers of America."

SCHNITZLER:

"I'm William Schnitzler, Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO."

BROPHY:

"John Brophy, Director, Industrial Union Councils."

RAUH:

"Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Counsel for the United Auto Workers."

MC DEVITT:

"I'm James McDevitt, Co-Director of the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO."

GARDINER:

"Well now suppose we start with George Meany. Mr. Meany, as President of the AFL-CIO, how does your organization view this whole matter of politics?"

MEANY:

"The American trade union movement has a long history of active interest in political affairs. We intend to intensify that activity this year and in the future. The scene of battle is no longer the company plant nor the picket line. It has moved into the legislative halls of Congress and the state legislature. The Committee on Political Education, a political arm of the AFL-CIO, has concentrated its efforts day in and day out on the election of liberal progressive candidates to Congress."

GARDINER:

"Thank you, Mr. Meany.

"Mr. McDonald, you have been reported as urging members of your Steelworkers Union to enter politics. Would you go as far as Mr. Meany, or maybe farther?"

MC DONALD:

"I soon will propose to the International Executive Board that we subsidize union members to run for state legislatures."

GARDINER:

"Thank you, Mr. McDonald.

"Now I want to ask Walter Reuther a question. As far as the United Automobile Workers Union and other unions are concerned, doesn't this political activity represent a departure from the original purposes for which the trade unions were established?"

REUTHER:

"I think that an ideology is developing. I agree that the original labor movement was basically pure and simple trade unionism—bargaining for wages and for hours and for working conditions. But the labor movement cannot carry out its historic mission if it continues to be no more than that. As the problem of our modern society becomes more complex and interwoven, their solution cannot be economic or political. The solution has got to be economic **and** *political."*

GARDINER:

"Mr. Rauh, you wish to say something?"

RAUH:

"You can't split a union's contract bargaining from its legislative action."

GARDINER:

"Mr. Carey, how does the International Union of Electrical Workers feel about it?"

CAREY:

"More and more the answer to Labor's problems are political. What is true of Labor is equally true of America. In such a situation Labor's political action will become increasingly important. Our job will take us into the community agencies, into local and state politics, into social planning, into the blood stream of American life."

GARDINER:

"It seems as though everyone is in agreement. Does that mean that all this political activity represents a unified movement? Maybe you'd like to answer that, Mr. McDevitt. You're Co-Director of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. Mr. McDevitt."

MC DEVITT:

"We are driving to see that every so-called labor leader speaks for what is best for the movement and not what is best for him. We are going to **get** *the labor leaders who differ publicly with the position on candidates and issues already established by the labor movement. Such differing hurts the cause. These so-called labor leaders that differ with the movement will be uncovered. We plan to, and we will publicly and among the rank and file, brand them as traitors. That's what they are—traitors, and that's what they will be called—traitors!"*

GARDINER:

"Yes, Mr. Schnitzler?"

SCHNITZLER:

"The really significant effects of unity in the labor movement will first become manifest when we perfect our organization for political action. The key to political success is political organization."

GARDINER:

"Now when you talk about political organization do you imply that some day there might be a major political party labelled the Labor Party?

"Mr. Meany, how about that?"

MEANY:

"I haven't the slightest doubt that if it were necessary, if our political action is not such as to bring us the results, and we thought that a political party was necessary to keep American labor moving forward, I haven't the slightest doubt that we'd take that step without any hesitation."

GARDINER:

"Thank you, Mr. Meany.

"Let's turn now to the so-called Industry Council Plan, sometimes referred to as the Murray Plan, or is it now the Reuther Plan?

"Mr. Brophy, as Director of Industrial Union Councils, you've often been called upon to explain this plan. Just what is it and what does it seek to accomplish?"

BROPHY:

"This industrial planning program of the CIO, which we often refer to as the Industry Council Plan, is a program of comprehensive national economic planning. It states that the people of America, through their government and their economic organizations, labor unions, farm organizations, consumer organizations, must have a voice in shaping the key decisions in the basic and monopolistic industries which affect their lives.

"It proposes to accomplish this by national planning and the establishment of representative boards called Industry Councils—one in each basic industry and one over-all national board composed of representatives of Labor, Management, Farmers, Consumers, and Government. The critical industrial decisions which must be dealt with by democratic industrial planning would have to include production levels, investment levels, employment levels and the rate and nature of mechanization and technological change in the nature and quality of goods produced. They would include the labor-management relations and the foreign relations of our big corporations. They would include the policies of these corporations, in respect to natural resources and in respect to the size and location of industrial plants. The whole program, of course, would call for the adoption of extensive Federal legislation."

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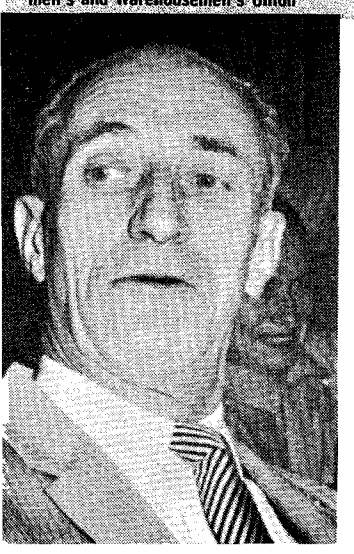

HARRY BRIDGES
President, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union

WILLIAM SCHNITZLER
Secretary-Treasurer, AFL-CIO

JOSEPH L. RAUH, JR.
Counsel for United Auto Workers

***JAMES McDEVITT**
Co-Director of the Committee on Political Education of the AFL-CIO

JOHN L. LEWIS
President Emeritus, United Mine Workers

* Mr. McDevitt has died since he made these statements.

LS ACTUALLY SAID

TABLE DISCUSSION

GARDINER:

"Mr. Helstein, you wish to comment? Mr. Helstein, President of the United Packing House Workers of America."

HELSTEIN:

"I believe the time's come when the Labor Movement must assert that there must be planning on the national level of our economic system. I believe, deeply, that the time has come in America when the Labor Movement must assert the principle of co-determination."

GARDINER:

"Thank you, Mr. Helstein.

"Mr. Reuther, you have long had an interest in a so-called 'planned economy'. E. L. Dayton, in his recent book about you refers to the controversial letter you and your brother, Victor, are alleged to have written on your visit to Russia way back in 1934. He quotes a paragraph of that letter to this effect: 'We are watching, daily, socialism being taken down from the books on the shelves and put into actual application. Who could not be inspired by such events?'

"Now that was years ago, of course, but just what is your attitude toward government planning of the economy?"

REUTHER:

"I think the government should create an overall agency to regulate and begin to work out plans to plan and to coordinate economical factors in our national economy. We have not forgotten that free enterprise did not meet the requirements of war, and it will not meet the requirements of peace.

"We should concern ourselves, not only with a development of a practical trade union program, but also turn our thinking to what policies and programs should be advanced at the government level. We, as American trade unionists, have much to learn from the European experience as regards mobilizing our labor political strength for social gains at the political level, if we want to benefit by the experience of our European colleagues. The Labor Movement can only be effective if it becomes less an economic movement and more a social movement—"

GARDINER:

"Hold it please, Mr. Reuther. Here comes John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers. I'm glad you finally made it, John. You know all these people, I'm sure.

"Now Mr. Reuther was just saying he thought the government should create an over-all agency to regulate and begin to work out plans to plan and to coordinate economic factors in our national economy."

LEWIS:

"Reuther is an earnest Marxist, chronically inebriated, I think, by the exuberance of his verbosity."

GARDINER:

"Mr. Lewis, that is certainly a very frank statement, but I don't think you better say any more. We want to keep this discussion friendly, if we can. In fact, I think we better change the subject.

"Let me ask a question of Mr. Hoffa, head of the Teamsters Union. Mr. Hoffa, you have stated that you would fight for an all-embracing Council of American Transport Unions—Air, Sea, and Land—for joint action. Why do you want to do that, Mr. Hoffa?"

HOFFA:

"You cannot have a one-city strike anymore, or a strike in just one kind of transportation. You have to strike them all."

GARDINER:

"Mr. Bridges, are you also in favor of that kind of a combination?"

BRIDGES:

"If the Teamsters and the two Dock Unions got together, they'd represent more economic power than the combined AFL-CIO. They're so concentrated. An economic squeeze and pressure can be exerted that puts any employer in a very tough spot; and, furthermore, puts the United States Government in a tough spot."

GARDINER:

"Mr. Carey, how does your Union feel about this combination of unions in strike activity?"

CAREY:

"Every other nationwide strike from now on will be not just a one union strike, but a strike of the entire American Labor Movement."

GARDINER:

"Well, it seems to me that this threat of combined strike action by many unions acting in concert, together with the increased political activity of the unions which we've been discussing, suggests a tremendous over-all increase in labor union power.

"Mr. Meany, along this line, I noted that in the American Federation of Labor brief to the U. S. Supreme Court, statements were made that the worker becomes a member of an economic society when he takes employment; that the union is the organization or government of this society, and, that it has, in a sense, the powers and responsibilities of government.

"Before we close Mr. Meany I want to ask you just one more question. (I see our time is running out.) What about the growing concern in many quarters that the unions today are in possession of more power than is good for the country?"

MEANY:

"We have banded together for the benefit and the welfare of the many, and not of the few. And if there is fear about too much power, how can there be too much power, if the power is for good and is used only for good? You just can't have *too much power!"*

GARDINER:

"Well folks, I guess that's about all.

"We said at the beginning that the Labor Unions had made it their business to be in politics. And now you've heard that statement confirmed by the words of the Labor Union officials themselves. And apparently they're in politics to stay.

"If you are the owner of your own company or a corporation executive, and this disturbs you, remember, politics is everybody's business, and if you want to meet the challenge, make it your business too!"

ANNOUNCER:

"You have just heard Don Gardiner, Moderator, in a simulated Round Table Discussion with the country's leading labor union officials, whose views on labor union political activity are a matter of record. The voices you heard were not the actual voices of the union officials but the words were *theirs,* verbatim.

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Administration Disarmament Trickery

By FULTON LEWIS, JR.

What follows is the most blatant, most scandalous case of news management to date.

Over coffee one morning last month, Senator Carl Curtis (R.-Neb.) noticed a Baltimore *Sun* dispatch, datelined Geneva, in which Semyon Tsarapkin, chief Soviet disarmament negotiator, was quoted.

Tsarapkin said it was the United States, not the Soviet Union, which originally offered to settle the test ban impasse by agreeing to only three on-site inspections a year.

Senator Curtis took the Senate floor and said:

"If this is true and if the Soviet delegate is not misquoting our people, then I say they have placed us in an untenable position on the matter of the nuclear test ban inspections we shall undertake each year."

Senator Curtis pointed out that a limit of three on-site inspections would leave us at the mercy of Soviet scientists who could test to their clandestine hearts' content.

One day later, Curtis received a lengthy letter from William C. Foster assuring him that Tsarapkin was completely in error. Foster, Chief of the U. S. Disarmament and Arms Control Agency, wrote: "I assure you, Senator Curtis, that this allegation is not true."

Shortly after Curtis was assured by Foster that no such proposal had ever been made, he began to wade through a fact-packed volume with the ponderous title, "Second Annual Report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency." It had been sent down to Congress by the President in February.

Appendix III of that document, Senator Curtis discovered, contains the draft treaty submitted to the Russians at Geneva, August 27, 1962. And what does Article 8, Paragraph 8 of that proposed treaty contain? It says:

"The maximum number of inspections which may be requested in territory under the jurisdiction or control of a permanent member of the commission shall be three in each annual period."

Curtis was shocked, but not nearly as shocked as he would soon be. Immediately after Curtis' initial speech, in which he scored the idea of three on-site inspections, the Disarmament Agency issued a statement correcting a "misprint" in its annual report. *Two months* after the President released the report: *two months* after it was printed in the *Congressional Record,* the agency put out a statement which read:

"Paragraph 8 should read: 'The maximum number of inspections which may be requested in territory under the jurisdiction or control of a permanent member of the commission shall be (blank) in each annual period . . .'"

The "error" was not made at the Government Printing Office, it turns out, for it is found in the original typewritten draft of the report.

Senator Curtis and others are alarmed—nay, shocked—at the brazen attempt of the Administration to "rewrite history." They are contemplating a demand for a full-scale investigation into deals which Director Foster and others have really offered the Russians.

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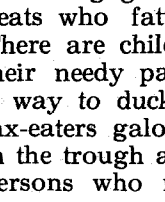

Union Showdown with White House

By VICTOR RIESEL

Speaking privately, as much in anger as in sorrow, one of the highest Administration policy-makers had just said that the White House now will move quickly for a "confrontation" with the House of Labor to force many unions to practice what they preach on the race issue—especially here in the capital.

What is building a sociological warhead under this issue right now is the construction of a $2,600,000 gymnasium at the all-Negro Howard University here in town. Government money is going into this Negro athletic hall, but it is being built by white labor.

Recently, the Howard University students protested. They charged the locals with rejecting Negro members, or with accepting only a handful. This the students call "tokenism." A spokesman for the sheet metal local said that there are no Negroes amongst its 950 members. He added that there have never been any Negro applicants who qualified for membership.

An electrical workers local official said that there are only two Negro members in his outfit. There were no statements from the other unions.

A Presidential Committee then started an investigation. They learned there would soon be a total of 200 jobs available on this project and the committee probers wanted to know why there would be no Negroes amongst the skilled workers. The committee was told that there had been no Negro applicants.

The committee quickly offered to find plenty. During the week of March 4 there was a series of talks with the electrical workers union, the sheet metal union and the Building Trades Council representatives, as well as steamfitters and plumbers.

The council is important in all this, because the Howard University gym job is characteristic of what has been happening throughout the District of Columbia.

Nothing has yet come out of these conferences except anger over at the White House and the Department of Justice. This irritation is provoked, too, because of the recent fanfare over the signing of an equal-employment opportunity pledge in the White House.

The Negro leaders want evidence that the unions will be treated as government contractors are. The Howard University case is the catalyst. There will be a lot of heat and noise in this showdown—in the capital.

(Distributed 1963 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Old Age Care and the Public Purse

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

By the act of its current legislature, Wyoming becomes the 28th State to provide medical care for its aged under the Kerr-Mills Act.

It is necessary for state and federal government to keep their guards up against chicanery and free-loading. Welfare racketeering has become a scandal. There are brigands who raid the public treasury behind masks of demagoguery. There are deadbeats who fatten on the relief rolls. There are children who will not help their needy parents if they can find a way to duck this duty. There are tax-eaters galore who plant both feet in the trough and shoulder off weaker persons who need and deserve the fare.

For these reasons, I take it, the Wyoming Legislature deserves commendation for writing the bill it did. A copy on my desk shows that care was taken to discharge the double responsibility of aiding the needy and protecting the public purse. To obtain medical aid a Wyoming resident of 65 must show a doctor's certificate of illness, must pay the first $100 of cost, must not be already on relief, must have an income of not more than $1,200 a year, property resources not exceeding $2,500 annually and a home with an assessed value of no more than $4,000.

The result of this selectivity is to provide aid for 6,996 Wyoming residents out of a total of 30,000 who are over 65. Presumably only those who need the aid will get it. By paying the first $100, the elderly patient gains the dignity of being a contributor—and the State saves $400,000. By covering only those in provable need, the State spends $570,000 for the next two-year period instead of nearly $10,000,000 to cover everybody, needy or not. This bill is voluntary. Were it compulsory and universal, as the President's Medicare bill would be, the total tax cost would be ten times the amount just appropriated in Wyoming.

The bill contains escape clauses for hardship cases. A person whose medical bill reduces his means below the $1,200 income figure automatically becomes eligible. Health insurance payments up to $150 a year can be subtracted from the income figure. The public also gets an escape clause. If a medically-aided person dies and leaves property, the State must be paid back before the heirs inherit the estate.

This is not a bill to be ashamed of. This State and all states with similar acts have legislated wisely and well.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

JFK: Six Weeks Late?

By VICTOR LASKY

Early last September the then President of Guatemala, Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, called in the United States Ambassador John O. Bell to inform him that the Soviets had set up missile sites all over

"The Ambassador looked at me as if I were loco or at least hysterical," recalls Ydigoras.

Five or six weeks later, the since-deposed Ydigoras received a late-night telephone call from an excited President Kennedy. "El Presidente has finally discovered there are missiles in Cuba," Ydigoras whispered to his wife, "and he wants me to know about it."

Ydigoras, who told the story to friends in Miami the other day, just can't understand the gringoes.

For that matter, neither can most gringoes.

Like Ydigoras, most Americans are perplexed about JFK's decision to restrain the Cuban freedom fighters from raiding the Soviet military base in their homeland. They are amazed to see a new Cuban blockade—one in which US military forces are working with the Communists, not against them. This time the victims are the exiles who have been harassing the Cuban Reds and their Soviet helpers with hit-and-run raids.

The fantastic thing about these raids is that they were previously encouraged and financed by the US government. Then, without consulting the exiles, the signals were switched.

The New Frontier line now is that these raids may "escalate" into World War III—since Cuba-stationed Soviet personnel may be hurt, as some already have been.

This war psychosis also permeates the extraordinary document recently released by the State Department as a reply to statements attributed to Cuban exile leader Jose Miro Cardona.

Dr. Miro reportedly accused President Kennedy of "breaking promises and agreements" for a new invasion of Cuba in favor of "peaceful coexistence" with the Castro regime.

The State Department called Dr. Miro a liar and charged that the Cuban exiles had demanded commitments that would "almost certainly" bring war with Cuba.

Again the trembling fear of war. What makes it all so strange is that, as was demonstrated last fall, Nikita Khrushchev has absolutely no idea of fighting a war in America's back yard. A boor he may be, but Nikita isn't stupid.

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Allen-Scott Report

Socialist Schools

The Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee is investigating reports that U. S. foreign aid money is being used to help establish a network of schools for young socialist politicians in Latin America. The prototype for the network is the Institute for Political Education, which has strong financial backing from socialist groups throughout the world.

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MAY 21:

Farmers' 'NO' on wheat vote can blow Freeman's plan out of the water

By RICHARD WILSON

From the Des Moines *Register*

RICHARD WILSON

(Reprints of this article are available. See page 78.)

Thirty years ago this month the New Deal was beginning the most audacious adventure in economic control ever undertaken in this country before or since.

Now it is $48 billion and six Secretaries of Agriculture later. The farm problem of 30 years ago is in some respects worse than ever. Human misery is no longer involved, but not even a close approach has been made to an economically sound and permanently workable solution. Political problems have been eased. Farmers as a class are fewer, smarter and better off.

After the passage of all this time and the spending of a vast treasure to increase farmers' incomes, the great farm technocracy is facing a key decision. This decision is whether or not to take the final plunge into the strictest form of control and regimentation of private enterprise ever seriously proposed in this country.

The issue rises because the loose and circumscribed control systems of the past 30 years, in all their myriad forms, have not worked satisfactorily. On the whole, surpluses have continued to mount until it costs nearly a billion dollars a year merely to carry them. Every agricultural program devised has fallen afoul of technological progress.

Farmers can produce food faster than Government officials can think up schemes to hold them back. This has been the great technological revolution of our time. There are half as many farmers today as in 1930. They can supply food and fiber to at least twice as many people as the farmers could in 1930.

The issue turns on a new control system for the production and marketing of wheat. About half the farmers in the Nation grow wheat. They have operated under a control system involving limitation of acreage and marketing and fixed prices. But never have the producers of wheat, or any other commodity, submitted to the strict controls of planting and marketing which would virtually convert their farms into state enterprises.

Now, under law, such a program of controlled acreage and controlled marketing is to be submitted to the producers of wheat in a referendum on May 21. Under this program Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman would hear every grain of wheat that falls. Bushel-by-bushel, wheat would flow into its various uses by Government permit and certification and at Government prices.

A wheat farmer could oppose this program with all his heart and mind, and go out of business if his convictions were strong enough. The Government pays him nothing for an independent conscience. If two of his three neighbors want the program and he does not, he is sacrificed to the general interest; he conducts his business their way or not at all. The new wheat program will be mandatory on all if it is approved by a two-thirds majority.

It is widely believed that if wheat farmers approve the new program the way will be opened for a similar state enterprise system for the producers of corn, feed grains, livestock—and in the end all forms of agricultural control will take this pattern.

Many years of observing the development of farm programs leads clearly to the conclusion that this is, in fact, the case, and that a relatively small group of wheat growers will make the national decision of the greatest importance to all farmers. In the great farm organizations and in the Government it is sensed that this is the critical hour of decision.

Farmers now are faced by the facts of stringent Government control, and they must ask themselves if this is really what they want. If wheat farmers say "no" on May 21, they can change the whole course of the Freeman-Kennedy farm program. They can, in fact, blow it out of the water.

This choice is made by a semblance—some think it a travesty—of democracy. In a previous referendum only 235,000 farmers voted, perhaps no more than one-sixth of the total farms on which acreage allotments existed. By every means that is legal the vast agricultural bureaucracy is trying to sway the vote in favor of the state enterprise system.

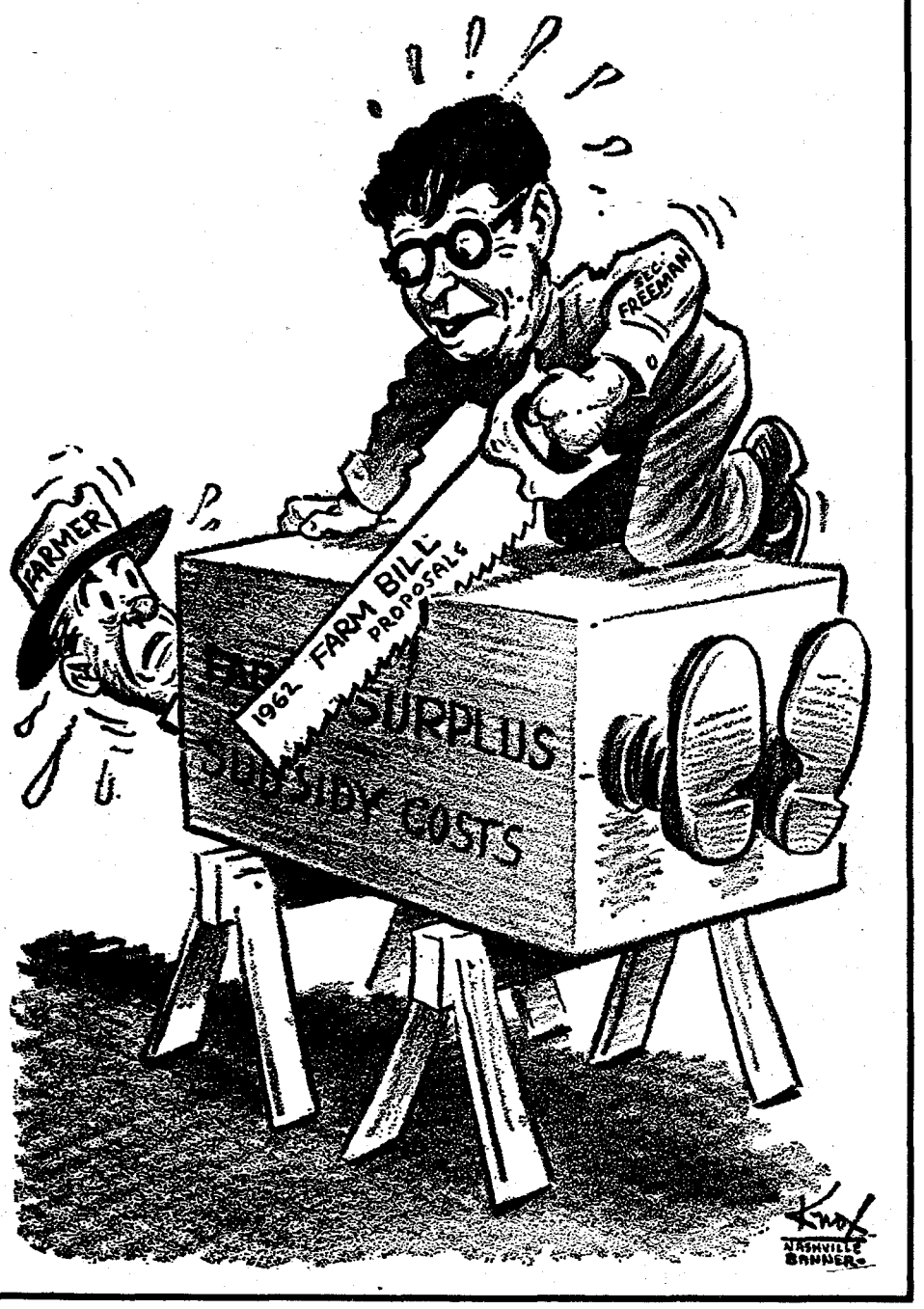
The absurd claim is made by Secretary Freeman that farmers are choosing between $2 per bushel and $1 per bushel wheat. This is not even statistically correct. Mr. Freeman is trying to persuade farmers that Congress and President Kennedy will leave them in the lurch if they turn down the new control program that will cut their income in half. This is so unrealistic that few farmers will be fooled.

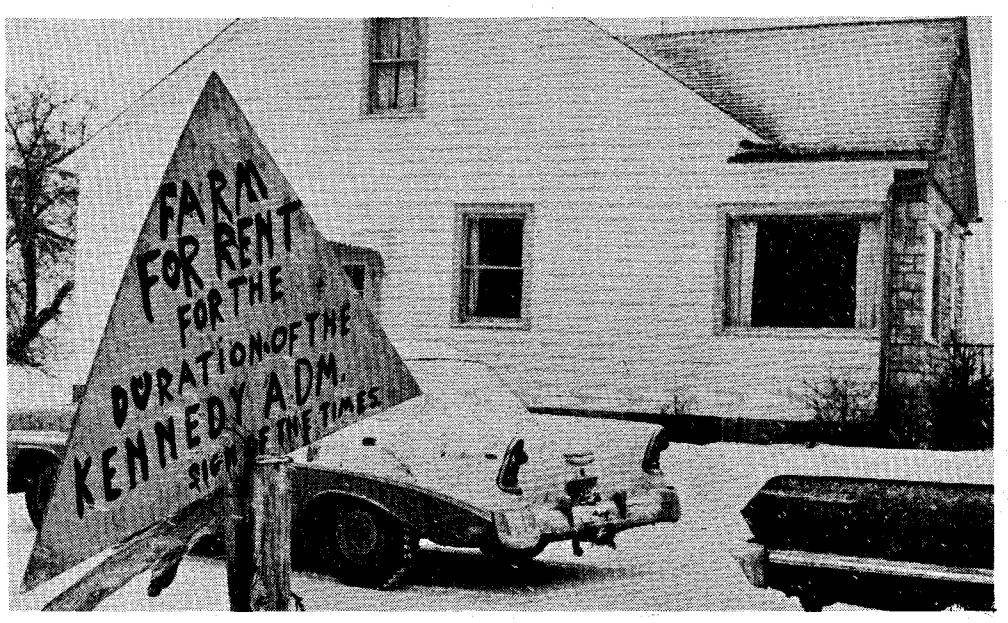
Farmers won't be left in the lurch. They are given a chance now to escape a new regimentation that they will come to hate even more than some of them detest their present restrictions. If the wheat farmers say "no", Congress will come immediately to grips with this problem again, and there is no lack of effective programs which could be enacted.

The choice is not between $2 and $1 wheat. It is a choice of freedom and responsibility or the intensification of control systems which haven't yet been able to do the job.

Richard Wilson is a columnist for the Des Moines *Register-Tribune* syndicate and Washington bureau chief for Cowles Newspapers. He is a 1926 graduate of the State University of Iowa and in 1954 won the Pulitzer Prize for distinguished reporting on national affairs.

'I Think I Know How to Do It'





FOR RENT—UNTIL KENNEDY IS OUT OF OFFICE

From the Olean (N.Y.) *Times-Herald*

An upstate New York farmer claims he will rent his 76-acre dairy farm for any reasonable offer until President Kennedy is out of office. Elwood Follett, who began farming on the same land in 1931, says Kennedy's campaign promises and threats of milk production quotas created milk surpluses and depleted the market. The cost-price squeeze is tighter than ever, Follett charges. He feels that government meddling, coupled with the threat from the European Common Market, will make the farmer's lot even tougher. The sale price of one cow, he claims, used to pay school taxes; now that tax takes three or four cows. "It's my contention if farm revenue rose as fast as school taxes farmers would be millionaires," he says. Follett milks 23 cows, has ten head of young stock. His modern home was paid for, he notes, by "outside jobs."

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OUTSTANDING EDITORIALS
From the Nation's Press

West German Job Offer
From *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

One of the most ironic news items of the year is the announcement by the German Central Bureau of Employment Assistance that it will aid young American citizens to obtain temporary employment in Germany this summer. It will work through Lufthansa German Airlines.

The Bureau said there will be opportunities for employment as unskilled helpers and workers and helpers on farms, in trade and commerce, on construction sites and in restaurants and hotels. There will be no charge for the service.

Applicants should apply through the offices of the German carrier throughout the United States.

The spectacle of residents of the richest nation in the world being forced to leave their own country to find employment is all the more amazing in view of the fact that Germany, 15 years ago, was almost completely prostrate economically, with its cities in ruins and its manufacturing plants devastated by war.

Medicare Hoax
From the AMA *News*

Proponents of the King-Anderson bill have always based their appeal on emotion rather than reason. Smear and distortion are to be expected. And yet it is somehow surprising to find the backers of government medicine exploiting a personal tragedy.

Late last year the editor of a Florida newspaper commented at length upon the suicides of a man and his wife, suggesting that the couple had died because of "a mass of accumulated doctor and hospital bills." He told his readers, "These people are a cause for the Administration's projected medicare program."

The editor used this tragedy as the basis for a political attack, accompanied by religious exhortations, upon the American Medical Association and its president-elect.

Labor newspapers throughout the country quoted the editorial. The National Council of Senior Citizens reprinted it in full as a kind of "special feature." Senator Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.), then chairman of the Senate's Special Committee on Aging, placed the editorial in the *Congressional Record.*

> Now the facts are out, and as usual the facts make a difference. The "mass" of medical bills totaled $320 and there was no pressure for payment. The couple's granddaughter stated emphatically that the bills were not the reason for the couple's action. Moreover, neither the husband nor the wife was old enough to qualify for health care under the proposed King-Anderson bill.

The story was a deliberate attempt to misinform the public at the expense of two dead people and their living relatives. It twisted the truth to expose a family's private affairs to an entire community. It made a mockery of sympathy. It was a sham and a shame.

But it shows clearly that the government-medicine man's regard for the dignity of the elderly is a pretense for political opportunism.

Question for Mr. Rusk
From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

When anyone points out any similarity between the left-wing policies of some liberals and the Communists, the liberals yell "smear". But sometimes they are willing to "smear" their critics much more substantially.

> Secretary of State Dean Rusk, seeking to defend the indefensible waste of the foreign aid program, resorted to smear tactics himself the other day when he accused those who favor drastic curtailment of the handout program with wanting "to cooperate with that global Communist strategy."

Mr. Rusk, please answer this: How does it "cooperate" with global Communist strategy to call for an end to the handout of American taxpayers' money to Communist Poland and Communist Yugoslavia, to pro-Communist aggressors like Indonesia, to anti-American "neutrals" like Burma? (And the list could go on.)

Surely Mr. Rusk has heard of the global Communist strategy that this wasteful spending cooperates with—the Red strategy of having the United States spend its way to ruin so communism may overcome us even without war.

LOOK WHO'S TALKING

I WOULDN'T EAT THAT IF I WERE YOU — BAD FOR THE FIGURE
GOV'T. INFLATION
UNRESTRICTED GLUTTONOUS SPENDING
SELECTIVE PRICE INCREASE
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
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HOWARD

How Long Can Sukarno Make Fools of Us?
From the Washington *Daily News*

The Chinese Communist head of State, Liu Shao-chi—whose job is about equivalent to president—is on an eight-day visit to Indonesia's President Sukarno.

President Liu is accompanied by his Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, their wives, and a retinue of about 50 specialists in selling the Peiping line to the already oversold Sukarno.

The visit of the Chinese VIP's follows closely on that of Soviet Defense Minister Malinovsky, who promised Indonesia, on behalf of Moscow, all the aid it needs for getting "military experience," including, of course, more MIG fighter planes.

Thus, as part of the "experience," Sukarno can use the MIGs in his effort to balk the formation of the new anti-Communist state of Malaysia due to be set up August 31.

What Red China has promised is not yet made public.

Meanwhile, we hand over another $71 million to Sukarno in the hopes he will come around to "neutrality." This brings our aid total to Indonesia over the years to some $668 million, including $400 million in credits—and the odds are still two to one against our checking Sukarno's drift to the Communist side.

One of Indonesia's MIGs spectacularly crashed in the course of an air show put on for visiting Chinese President Liu. After the show, Liu and Sukarno were observed in the airport lounge "swapping jokes" and sipping soft drinks.

It may be wondered what the jokes were about, coming as they did so soon after the air crash. Was Liu making wry comments on a plane manufactured by Peiping's big rival —Soviet Russia? Or was Sukarno smilingly assuring him that United States aid would make up for the loss? (And it will, unless enough congressmen get their backs up.)

Hiss Next?
From the New York *Daily News*

Back in 1954, atomic scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer's federal security clearance was jerked by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. Oppenheimer was found to have flirted long and earnestly with communism and Communists, and to have trifled with the truth while under AEC investigation.

Now in 1963, Oppenheimer is awarded the AEC's Enrico Fermi prize of $50,000, with the Kennedy Administration's blessings. Thus climaxes a long drive by various leftists, "liberals" and the like to make Oppenheimer respectable again.

This picture of the nation's retreat from the brave days of Senator Joe McCarthy won't be complete, though, until something nice is done for Alger Hiss—say a special Pulitzer award for his smearing of Richard M. Nixon last winter on the Howard K. Smith TV show.

Steel Dumping
From the Dallas *Morning News*

Dumping at below-cost prices is tough competition, whether the product is Russian oil or Japanese steel.

Despite big and partly unused steel-making capacity here, our imports of steel rose from 1.1 million tons in 1957 to 4.1 million tons last year, or 5.6 per cent of the total used here. This rise stemmed in part from inflationary wages here, which make it hard for American steel to compete with the products of foreign mills. But steel men here say that half the foreign steel sent to this country is being dumped.

Recently our Treasury Department ruled that Belgian mills had dumped wire rods here at prices lower than those charged at home. A similar ruling hit mills in Luxembourg. Now American producers charge that Japan is dumping here various kinds of steel ranging from pipe to sheet.

Specifically, a division of U. S. Steel charges that Japanese producers are dumping rolled carbon steel on our West Coast at prices as much as $40 a ton below those charged Japanese customers. If so, that would be a violation of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

Already our buying of foreign steel has wiped out the jobs of 50,000 American steel workers. Steel companies, with reasonable costs, can meet foreign competition; but they deserve protection against dumping.

Soviet-Style Advice
From the Omaha *World-Herald*

"I am 16 . . . It was the first kiss . . . He insisted I prove my love . . . I can't tell Mommy . . . What can I do?"

The Baltimore *Sun* says this tragic letter is from the new advice column of the Soviet magazine *Younost,* meaning "Youth." In reply, the Communist magazine told the Russian youngster, "Don't become desperate" because desperation is "Western." It advised her that "Soviet people . . . are your friends."

Whereupon, we suppose, the pregnant child dried her eyes and lived happily ever after.

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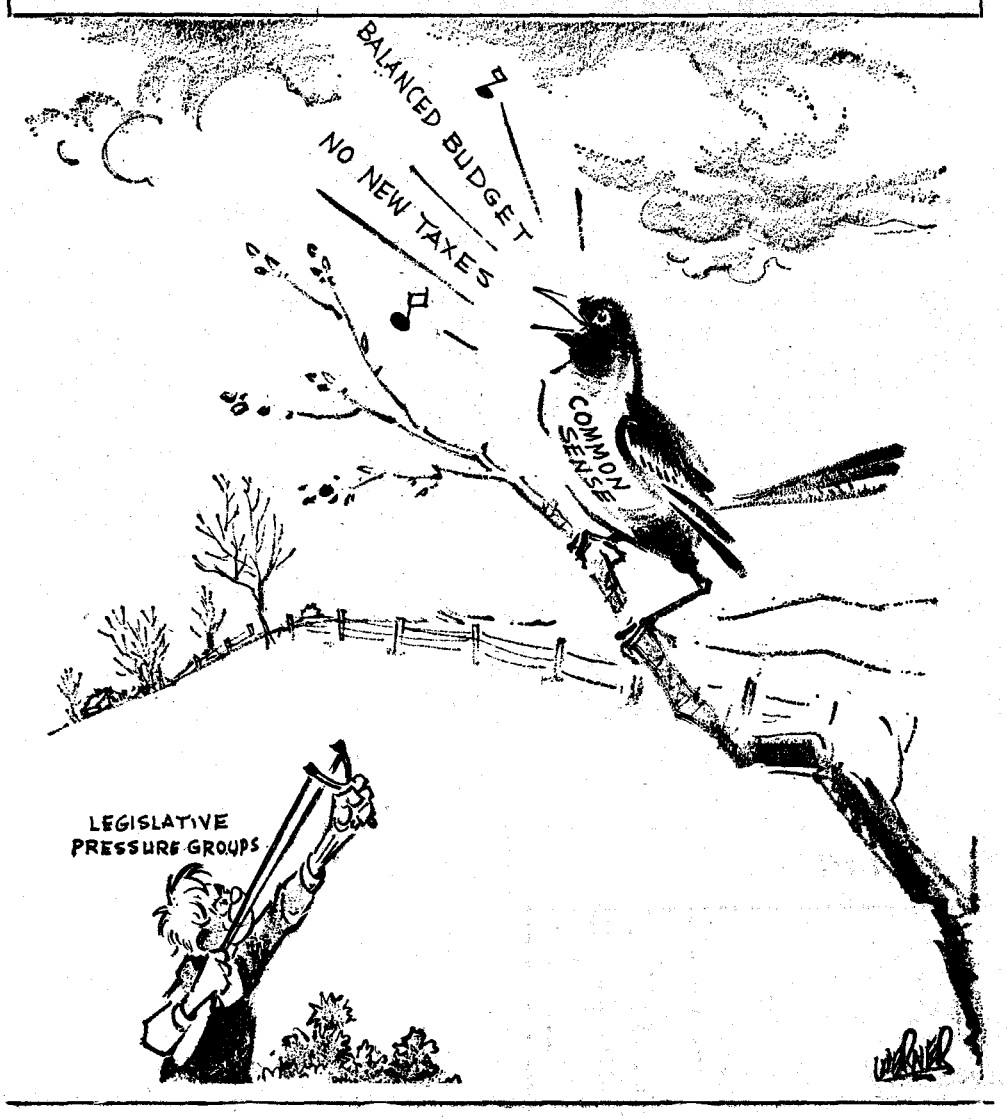
To Kill A Mockingbird!



Courtesy of the Indianapolis *Star*

Communists DO Try to Indoctrinate at Colleges

By JESSE HELMS
Raleigh-Durham(N.C.)TV Commentator

JESSE HELMS

The American Legion Post at Chapel Hill never got very far beyond first base with its resolution of some months ago raising questions about what it alleged to be the infiltration of communism at the University of North Carolina. We thought at the time, and we still do, that since similar questions and accusations continually pop up from time to time, the matter ought to be looked into.

Either the charges are correct, or they aren't. The people who pay the taxes to operate the University are entitled to know. From the University's standpoint, either the questions ought to be cleared up—or the University cleaned up. As far as we know, nobody has suggested that the University be put on trial. At most, a bit of public examination seemed indicated, letting the chips fall where they might.

But the matter was quickly and rather summarily hushed up. University officials simply said that no investigation was necessary. Period, end of paragraph. Governor Sanford, rather incoherently we thought, said he wasn't worried about communism as long as J. Edgar Hoover is director of the FBI. However, Mr. Hoover is worried about communism, and so are a lot of other people. . . .

No sensible person would favor a law forbidding the appearance of men like Milt Rosen and other Communists on our university campuses. But sensible University officials, on the other hand, will see to it that a balance is maintained. And, most of all, students should be kept constantly aware that our free heritage does not dictate that Communists have a "right" to appear. In fact, it is merely a manifestation of freedom that they are permitted to appear, and that important distinction should not be overlooked.

> Let us not be deceived: Where they are able, the Communists impose their ideology by force and terror. Where they cannot do this, they seek to destroy freedom through subversion, through espionage, through poisoning the intellectual climate and the educational system.

We should not kid ourselves. This is happening. Several weeks ago, the Nation's No. 1 Communist—Gus Hall—spoke at Yale University, and according to newspaper accounts he addressed an overflow audience of students and faculty members. According to the New Haven newspapers he was warmly applauded at both the beginning and end of his address, as well as at several points in between. And the political editor of the Yale campus newspaper described this man, Gus Hall, the top Communist in the country, as "a moderate Socialist who wants to help [mankind], but is not quite sure how to do it."

So, you see: Our campuses are susceptible. And the enemies of this country know it. A great many people in North Carolina merely want the officials of their University to offer specific reassurance that they know it.

Ike-Kennedy Brawl Could Bare Truths

By WALTER TROHAN

President Kennedy and former President Eisenhower are at war over the budget. This is good news for the taxpayers, because when party leaders start telling the truth about one another instead of exchanging verbal bouquets, there's a chance voters may learn the facts of political life.

Politicians invariably pay mouth-honor to economy and forget about it when they get into office, because playing Santa Claus with tax money is the best way of winning votes. Politicians always find excuses—usually national security or national pride—for their failure to cut spending.

When Kennedy was running for the White House in 1960, he repeatedly stated his belief that the United States should maintain to the greatest extent possible a sound fiscal policy and a balanced budget. He said there were only two excuses for failure to balance the budget—a great national emergency or serious unemployment.

Now that he is in office, he has asked for all-time record spending and has dipped deep into the red. He does not contend that the country is confronted with a great national emergency, since Defense Secretary Robert McNamara has said Russia can't equal United States military power in "our lifetime." But he insists that the country should be first in the space age. He regards unemployment as serious as it was in the Eisenhower Administration.

Last summer, Eisenhower said the New Frontier was "floundering . . . threshing about aimlessly." He scoffed at "callow youth" in the Kennedy Administration, declaring he was tired of the "boastful and brassy words" of those "so-called brilliant men."

More recently, in a letter to House Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.), Eisenhower was critical of "the spectacular dash to the moon" and of enormous sums he said were being wasted upon it. The former President has warned against the military-industrial complex, insisting it is dangerous to depend on such spending to maintain the economy. Eisenhower said the record budget can be cut by about as much as $13 billion.

For a time Kennedy romanced Eisenhower in a calculated effort to upset the Republican opposition. It was a good try, but didn't work. The Eisenhower letter drew the wrath of President Kennedy. At his press conference, he struck back at his predecessor, although he preferred to make Maurice H. Stans, budget director in the Eisenhower Administration, his whipping boy rather than Eisenhower himself. Still, Kennedy accused the Eisenhower Administration of "the largest peacetime deficit in history"—one of $12.5 billion, which came in the 1959 slump when unemployment was serious.

Kennedy said "the largest outflow of gold dollars in history," about $3.9 billions, came in 1959. He said unemployment in 1959 was the highest in peacetime since the end of World War II. Kennedy is having his own troubles with the outflow of gold, and is proposing to cut taxes and increase spending as a means of fighting current unemployment. Nonetheless, he declared the record of the Eisenhower Administration is not one "we plan to duplicate if we can help it."

Eisenhower has said that he is "sick and tired" of people telling Americans his eight-year administration didn't do much. He did balance the budget three times, and he did cut taxes.

> While neither Kennedy nor Eisenhower can expect to gain anything from such verbal brawling, it is possible that the American people might. It is possible that they will see the facts of spending in a more revealing light.

In Europe, politicians of opposing parties do not speak to one another except with stiff formality. In America it is a fashion for rival politicians to throw their arms around one another and profess great personal love and affection while decrying the party affiliation of the rival.

If the Kennedy-Eisenhower feuding inaugurates an era of truth-telling, it may be the happy days are coming for taxpayers.

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Deleting J. Edgar Hoover

From the Nashville *Banner*

Because an "unidentified peace-movement group" complained, the Vermont state department of education has deleted from a civil defense course anti-Communist material prepared by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

You read that news from Montpelier, rub your eyes in incredulity, and read again. There it is!

No man in America is better informed on the facts of communism—the poisonous subversive conspiracy, and its adherents as *Masters of Deceit*—than is J. Edgar Hoover. It is his business to know, to direct a major operation of internal security guarding the nation, and to warn. What he wrote was that:

"There is a basic difference in what Communists believe and what we believe. The situation in which we find ourselves stems from this difference . . . the goal of Russian communism is world domination."

The directive of rebuttal, "explaining" deletion of the Hoover statement, asserted: "In these topics are points on which even informed scholars disagree." And, "It is very difficult for a person who is not a scholar in the field to give a balanced interpretation of some of these points."

FBI Director Hoover's anti-Communist material was removed from a Vermont pamphlet because an "unidentified peace-movement group" complained.

[This] is incredible as a statement of public officials supposedly intelligent enough to head up a department of education in the state that gave America its 1776 Green Mountain Boys.

In the first place, against just what do the Hoover-critics believe the civil defense operation is organized? The enemy is Soviet communism, and if it were not for that conspiracy and its threat of military aggression, no civil defense organization would be necessary.

Assuming that there are, indeed "scholars" who just can't agree that there is a basic—yea, irreconcilable—difference between Communist beliefs and American beliefs, elementary considerations would decree that such not participate in civil defense anyhow.

The inconceivable thing is that public authorities would permit an "unidentified group" to decide a matter of vital concern to the majority—up to and including expert advice counteractive of the enemy's attack.

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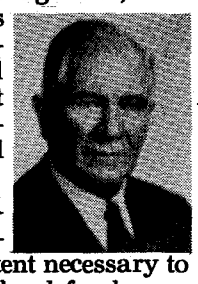
SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Federal Control

State highway departments, state unemployment insurance agencies, and other state agencies subsidized by the federal government will bear witness to the fact that federal controls accompany federal money.



It is inevitable for federal funds to bring federal control, to the extent necessary to make sure that the federal funds are, in fact, being spent for the purpose intended. And human nature being what it is, there will always be added pressure to use federal funds appropriated for one purpose to help in carrying out some other unrelated purpose. As an example of this, I need only remind senators of the use of federal procurement and the federal contracting authority to establish set-asides to help small business—here at least there was a statute authorizing this—to help relieve unemployment and to aid depressed areas and to change employment practices. In fact, rumor even tells us that the federal procurement powers, and other equally flexible powers, were used to force reduction of steel prices and to encourage contributions of drugs for Cuba.

The only way to avoid federal control which inevitably accompanies federal funds is not to start a federal program.—*Senator Willis Robertson (D.-Va.)*

Leaf Raking

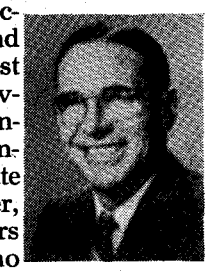
Government leaf-raking programs, which are again being revived by the Administration, are not the answer to tomorrow's challenges.—Representative Harold C. Ostertag (R.-N.Y.)

Research Waste

Our nation is pouring untold billions of research money into our colleges and universities, as well as into various government laboratories; and there is no question in my own mind but that a large percentage of this money is uselessly spent. It is being wasted because too much has been made available. Liberal federal handouts are not conducive to good administration and the practice of economy. . . . We have long since passed the point of diminishing returns in our research effort. —*Senator Allen J. Ellender (D.-La.)*

Weak State Dept.

The United States State Department, which has supported and advocated the US course of action in both China and Laos, is the weakest department in our government. There are undoubtedly many sincere people in the State Department. However, there are some others who evidently have no clear concept of the futility of expecting the Communists to carry out agreements. The worst thing is that our State Department never seems to learn from past experience. It makes the same mistakes repeatedly. In fact, the authors of some of these mistaken policies have been rewarded with promotions. For example, the President recently promoted Averell Harriman, the architect of our coexistence policy in Laos, to the important No. 3 position in the State Department, as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. —*Representative John F. Baldwin (R.-Calif.)*

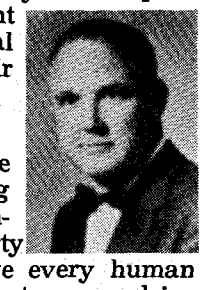


Defense Dollars

We have been getting about $40 out of every $100 spent for defense since World War II.—Representative John L. McMillan (D.-S.C.)

Puritan Ethic

I sincerely believe that the puritan ethic of paying our way for adequate but frugal government is still a strong moral conviction of our people.



I sincerely believe there is a growing awareness that we cannot preserve our liberty while seeking to solve every human problem by recourse to compulsive spending out of a depleted federal Treasury.

I sincerely believe that the bankrupt policy of seeking national affluence through deficits—of trying to spend ourselves rich, smart, and secure by government credit card—is declining in public acceptance.—*Representative Thomas B. Curtis (R.-Mo.)*

Anti-Gun Laws

Precisely the kind of anti-gun legislation presently being suggested in the United States rendered England almost devoid of trained civilians with firearms in hand to serve as a home guard in the dark days of the last World War when an all out invasion by Hitler seemed so imminent. —Representative John D. Dingell (D.-Mich.)

Consumers' Pay

The best friend of the so-called little people, that a lot of people cry elephant tears over, is the public servant who saves the people's tax dollars—local, state and federal.

Records show . . . that the ultimate consumer of goods pays all the bill in the final analysis, and must pay about 70% of every penny that local, state and federal governments spend, because the people that draw a salary of $6,000 or less in this blessed land of ours consume 70% of all of the goods that are consumed in America.—*Representative Ben F. Jensen (R.-Iowa)*

Teddy Kennedy

Teddy Kennedy has done more for Massachusetts during his first few months in office than his brother, the President, has done for West Virginia during the two years plus since he took office.—Representative Arch A. Moore (R.-W. Va.)

Dangerous Aid

Disciples of federal aid to states and local subdivisions of government always argue that there is no danger of the aid being accompanied by federal control. The old refrain is that the Washington bureaucracy just wants to help—not run things.

Michigan's new Governor, George Romney, is learning the hard way that this simply is not true.

The Governor has signed into law a bill designed to qualify Michigan for federal aid to the dependent children of unemployed persons, but Secretary Celebrezze, of the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare, contends that the Michigan law is too restrictive and fails to meet federal "standards".

This despite the fact that the US Congress, in authorizing the assistance program, specifically provided that the individual states shall set the qualifications for aid recipients.

As this is written, the final outcome of the battle between Romney and Celebrezze is not known, but the incident should serve as a warning to all who look to Washington for assistance. His difficulties prompted the Governor to say:

"It is something to keep eternally in mind when weighing the advantages of federal aid for medical care, for education and in all other areas of social welfare."—*Representative H. R. Gross (R.-Iowa)*

Public Works

The accelerated public works program [is] a political handout, a nationwide WPA-type activity, another big step down the road to socialism. —Representative Otto E. Passman (D.-La.)

Soviet Threat

The overall Soviet threat to this hemisphere has not been withdrawn. A substantial Communist military base continues to exist only 90 miles from US shores. Soviet troops and weapons are still there and so far as we now, are still being kept fully supplied.

In my judgment, the people of the United States have no choice but to face this situation realistically and work out a course of action to meet it effectively.—*Senator Kenneth B. Keating (R.-N.Y.)*

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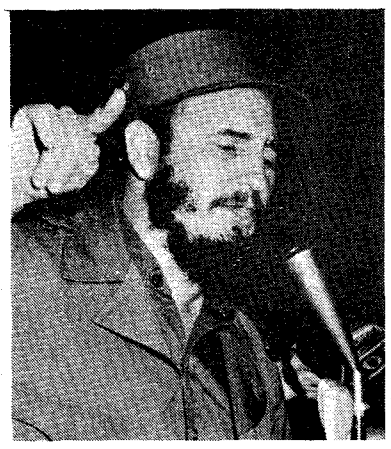
Who Is the Most Corrupt?

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN



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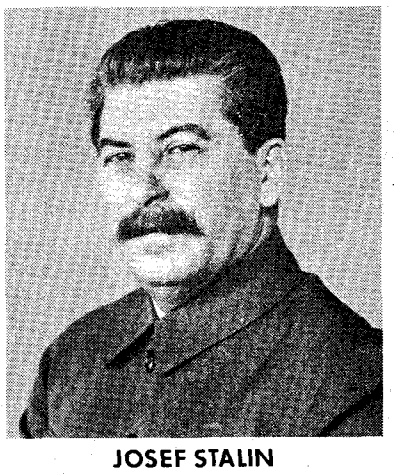

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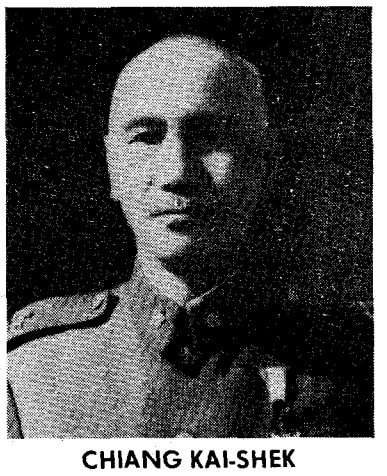

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

MAO TSE-TUNG

"Yes," said the student, "but Batista was corrupt."

The statement, delivered with an air of assurance, was a variation on a familiar theme. Fifteen years ago it was Chiang Kai-shek who was "corrupt." And before that it was the government of the Czar.

Well, one can hardly deny that the followers of Batista made a good thing for themselves out of Cuba, or that Chiang's officials had their methods of exacting "squeeze" or that Rasputin had an unholy influence at the Russian Imperial court. But the truly interesting thing about the student's pronouncement on Batista was its implied narrow definition of the word "corruption."

In almost any older dictionary you will find that "corruption" means (a) decay, or (b) depravity, or (c) impurity, or (d) bribery. But modern political usage has pretty much eliminated the first, second, and third meanings of the word. To the present-day student of political science, "corruption" means only one thing; it is what happens in capitalist countries when insiders use bribery or pressure to feather their own nests. It is never—or hardly ever—used to describe what happens in a nation once Marxist or totalitarian statists of one sort or another get control of a government in the name of the "people."

The student who took off on the subject of Batista's "corruption" was by no means a supporter of "Fidelismo." But it had obviously never occurred to him that, under the older, wider definition of corruption, Castro is far more reprehensible than the dictator he has supplanted. When the Cuban Information Service reports that Castro's firing squads have killed 6,000 since last August, it is certainly "corruption" in the sense that it represents "depravity" and "impurity." That is, it represents "depravity" if the Mosaic injunction against murder has the same force as the other prohibitions enumerated in the Ten Commandments. It also represents "decay," for the nation that can't handle political dissidents without killing them has suffered an egregious lapse from all civilized standards of debate.

In Mao Tse-tung's China, the corruption of bribery may no longer be an issue. But when peasant families are deprived of their bits of land and herded into agricultural communes, it certainly comes under the heading of theft. Again, this is corruption in the sense that it represents a decay of civilized standards. Moreover, Mao Tse-tung's government has not been sparing of human life. Artificially induced starvation is surely a form of murder, and this comes under the heading of "depravity" or "impurity."

The popular image of dictators like Castro and Mao Tse-tung is that, whatever else you may say about them, they are puritanical when it comes to rejecting bribes. But so was that bloody monster of the French revolutionary epoch, Robespierre, who was called the "sea-green incorruptible" by Thomas Carlyle. Robespierre climbed to power over mountainous piles of corpses. He was just about as depraved and impure a political monster as the world has ever known. Thus he was "corrupt" in the wider, older meaning of the term, even though he may have been a Puritan when it came to money temptations. Castro and Mao Tse-tung are Robespierres of the modern age—and in comparison to them the "corrupt" Batista and the "corrupt" Chiang Kai-shek are almost lily-white.

In the annals of the Russian Revolution you will not find descriptions of a "corrupt" Stalin. Yet this man who robbed banks to raise money for the Communist revolutionary cause was corrupt under every meaning of the word. When he ordered the elimination of three million peasants in order to saddle the Soviet nation with a collectivized agriculture, he was acting in a "depraved" and "impure" manner. Corruption? The business stank to high heaven.

The moral is: let's not shrink the usage of perfectly good words. It keeps us from making valid moral and political judgments about a host of corrupt enemies who have sworn to bury us.

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Lord Beveridge's Dream

From the Chicago *Tribune*

William Beveridge, who died in England recently at the age of 84, was one of the very few men who have drawn up ambitious plans for society and have seen the plans come largely true. Lord Beveridge was the author, in 1942, of Britain's "cradle-to-grave" social security system, which includes a generous pension plan and nationalized medicine.

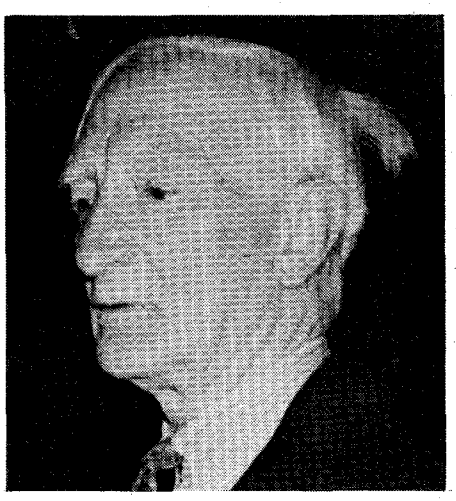
The irony of Lord Beveridge's life was that in his later years, as the *Economist* of London said, he was "sad, even soured, about the inflationary and inconsistent ways in which others had evolved his Frankenstein's monster—the 'welfare state'."

"Inflation," Lord Beveridge said in an interview printed in *U. S. News & World Report* in 1959, "is one of the major evils that we have to get rid of. It makes social security very difficult because the pensions which were sufficient when they were fixed by the state are not sufficient."

What caused this inflation? "A lot of associations of workers and employers," Lord Beveridge said, "are debasing the currency by asking for more shillings for the same amount of production."

Doesn't the welfare state itself, leading as it does to frequent deficits, contribute to inflation? "Not in the very least."

Lord Beveridge was right about the damage caused by inflation, but wrong about its cause. The only way wages and prices can rise, without quickly putting factories out of production and laborers out of work, is for the money supply to rise. And only the government can bring about a substantial rise in the money supply,



LORD BEVERIDGE

chiefly by spending more money than it takes in.

The welfare state itself is, from a political point of view, the easiest path to deficit spending. The costs of Britain's plans have mounted year by year and have consistently kept well ahead of the taxes which were supposed to pay for them. Our own Social Security program has run into the same problem and taxes have been raised to a point far higher than originally planned. Other welfare schemes are advanced and too often adopted without even the pretense of raising money to pay for them.

This is why the money is debased. It is why any government which tries to be a welfare state or to create "full employment" by government spending—another of Lord Beveridge's plans—is almost certain to bring about inflarion. And it is why planners like Lord Beveridge, no matter how well meaning, will never be satisfied.

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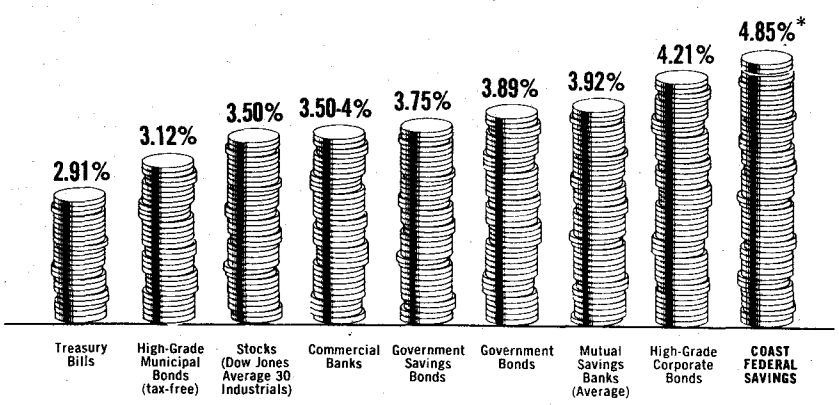

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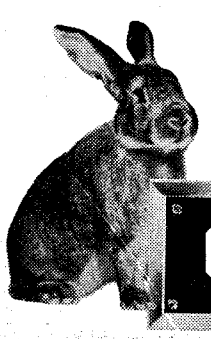

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